

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 890—Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

[Price 6d.]

WORCESTERSHIRE.—ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD INVESTMENT. TO IRON-MASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. EDWARD DAVIS has been favoured with instructions to offer for SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Lion Hotel, KIDDERMINSTER, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1852, at Two o'clock in the afternoon (subject to conditions to be then and there produced), all that convenient IRON-WORKS and PLANT (late in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Barnett, deceased), known as the "FALLING SANDS," with BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, OFFICE, STABLES, &c., together with FOUR TENEMENTS, adjoining, with detached gardens to each.

The MILL comprises TWO PAIR OF ROLLS, with pinions complete, SHEET and BAR SHEARS (worked by a 24-horse power breast water-wheel), TWO MILL FURNACES, IRON BEAM SCALES and WEIGHTS, MILL TOOLS, &c. There is also an ANNEALING and BALL FURNACE in the yard. These works have been long noted for making Canada-plates, which, from their superior quality, have commanded in the market a higher price than other brands.

The FORGE has a DRAWING-OUT HAMMER and SHEARS (worked by a 12-horse power under-shot water-wheel), BALL FURNACE, &c. The BLACKSMITH'S SHOP contains SMITH'S BELLLOWS, ANVIL, VICE, SHEARS, and the usual tools.

The works have a never failing supply of water from the River Stour, are in good working order, very complete, and ready for immediate occupation. The whole containing about 2 acres and 2 perches, is most slightly situated (one mile from Kidderminster) on the banks of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, with a right of road through lands belonging to Richard Hemming, Esq., into the Stourport and Kidderminster turnpike-road, and near to the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. It is also well situated for a FLOUR or SPINNING MILL, being easily converted into either, and near to a large manufacturing town. It forms a safe and remunerative investment seldom offered to the public.

Also, at the same time and place, TWO CANAL CABIN BOATS, and about FIVE TONS OF IRON.

To view, apply to John James Foreman, on the premises; and for further particulars and catalogues, apply to the auctioneer, and to Messrs. Boycot and Tudor, solicitors (with whom a plan is lodged), all of Kidderminster.

FOR SALE, EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE IRON-WORKS

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the ROYAL EXCHANGE SALE-ROOMS, GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of November next, 1852, at One o'clock in the afternoon (if not previously disposed of by private contract).

THE NITHSDALE IRON-WORKS.

situated within two miles of the NEW CUMNOCK STATION of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, in Ayrshire, and consisting of three blast-furnaces, newly erected upon the most improved principles; two blowing engines, condensing and working expansively, with steam cylinders 45-inch diameter, and blowing cylinders 100-inch diameter, 8-foot stroke, capable of blowing seven furnaces; with workshops, counting-house, dwelling-houses for manager and agents, workmen's houses, &c. The furnaces and all the buildings are erected on fenced ground, of which the Nithsdale Iron Company possess about 30 acres.

The leases of the mineral fields connected with and immediately adjoining the works are extensive, and contain clay-band, ironstone, several seams of workable coal, superior fire-clay, with a brick and tile work fitted with machinery of the best description (which has been in operation for several years, yielding a handsome profit to the sub-lessee), together with railways and tramways intersecting these fields, railway plant, pit engines, and other fittings necessary for carrying on the works on a large scale. There are six miles of railway extending from the furnaces to an extensive field of blackband ironstone and coal, lying flat near the surface, and otherwise well situated for being cheaply worked. The quality and thickness of the ironstone are nearly similar to the blackband now used in the neighbouring Iron-works at Dalmellington. Three pits are sunk to the ironstone, and fitted with suitable engines, and all necessary machinery and utensils; and there are about 7000 tons of ironstone, partly calcined and partly raw, which will be sold with the works. There is no reason to doubt that arrangements might be made with the proprietor of this mineral field for resuming operations on favourable terms to the purchasers of these works.

The works are favourably situated with regard to other coal and ironstone fields in the neighbourhood, and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway affords ready and cheap means of transit to the various shipping ports on the Firth of Clyde, as well as to Glasgow on the north and England on the south.

These works present a ready opportunity to parties wishing to engage in the iron trade, and will be offered at a price calculated to insure an immediate sale. If desired, a considerable portion of the purchase money may be allowed to remain on the works.

Mr. William Neild, residing at Bank, New Cumnock, will show the works; and for further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Niel Robson, engineer, Glasgow; or to Hamilton Rose, writer in Cumnock, N.B., who is in possession of the title deeds and articles and conditions of sale.—September 7, 1852.

Summerville Estates Court, Ireland.

THE AUDLEY ESTATES, COUNTY OF CORK.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Right Honourable GEORGE EDWARD LORD BARON AUDLEY, Owner.

By order of the Court.

DAVID WILLIAM NEILSON, Petitioner.

The COMMISSIONERS will, on Tuesday, the 9th day of November, 1852, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, SELL, IN LOTS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Court, Henrietta-Street, DUBLIN, these large and

VALUABLE FEE SIMPLE ESTATES,

which comprise TWENTY-SIX TOWNLANDS,

containing in the whole 5676 statute acres, situate in the Baronies of EAST and WEST CARBERRY, in the West Riding of the county of CORK.

Also the MINES and MINERALS of all said lands, and which will be SOLD IN ONE LOT, as in rental.

Also the IMPROPRIATE TITHE RENT-CHARGE of the parishes of AFFADOWN, KILCOE, and CAPE CLEAR; and the three parishes of KILKATERAN, KILLOCANAGH, and KILMANAGH, forming the Union of Bantry, situate in said West Riding of CORK.

The several denominations of land, and the impropriate tithe rent-charge, were demised in the year 1755 by James Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley to Mr. William Hull, for a term of 99 years, of which term there is one year and a half to run from November next, and the several lots will be sold, subject to the residue of that term.

The rent reserved by said lease of 1755 being £335 7s. 8d., present currency, has been apportioned amongst the several lots of land, and each purchaser will be entitled to receive such portion thereof during the term of said term as is stated in the particulars of his lot.

The MINES OF COPPER and other MINERAL PRODUCTS of the ESTATES, which are deemed very valuable, will be sold separately from the lands, and immediate possession can be given to the purchaser. Mr. Henry English has recently inspected these mines, by order of the Commissioners, and his report will be found attached to the rental.

M. O'LOUGHLIN, Assistant-Secretary.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1852.

For rentals and further particulars apply at the office of the Commissioners, 14, Henrietta-Street; or to Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart., Son, and Jeffers, solicitors, having carriage of the sale, 10, Ely-place; Richard Scott, Esq., solicitor for Lord Audley, 16, Middle Garden-Street; William Brophy, Esq., 13, Fitzwilliam-square; and Messrs. White and Fry, 13, Lower Mount-Street, Dublin; and to Messrs. Young and Jacksons, 12, Essex-Street, Strand; Peter Brophy, Esq., 19, South-parade, St. James's-park; and to Messrs. Fry and Loxley, 80, Cheapside, London.

CORNWALL.—THE TREYANON ESTATES.—TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Dunn's Hotel, ST. AUSTELL, on Monday, the 11th day of October next (unless previously disposed of by private contract), by JOHN GUMMOE, on behalf of the mortgagees of John Charles Bettessworth Trevanion, Esq., under full powers of sale, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES, NOBLE MANSION, productive CHINA CLAY WORKS, COMMONS, including MINERALS and MANORIAL RIGHTS in the several manors of CARHAIS, TREBURNTHES, GROGOTH, TOLGARICK, and TREVERBYN TREYANON, comprising a vast extent of country in the several parishes of St. Michael Carhais, Gorran, St. Ewe, Buanlanhorne, Cuby, Cornelly, St. Austell, St. Stephens, St. Dennis, and St. Mewan.

Printed particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had on application to the said Mr. John Gummo, at St. Austell, aforesaid; to Mr. H. Rhodes, solicitor, 9, Davies-Street, Grosvenor-square, London; to Messrs. Harrison, Tennant, and Finch, solicitors, 2, Gray's Inn, London; and at the principal hotels in the neighbourhood of the estates.

CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of a valuable MINERAL PROPERTY, from which £3000 worth of TIN, of the best quality, has been raised above the 2000 feet (the deepest in the mine), and within a very limited extent. Owing to the want of capital, wrought by a few individuals, among whom a dissension arose, the mine was abandoned, and the machinery and materials were very recently sold. The mine is good and extensive, and all the available ore is now in the hands of the leaseholder, who is well secured.

The leaseholder has entered into an agreement to grant a fresh lease of the set for 21 years, at a reduced rent. The above presents a rare opportunity to capitalists, £10,000 having been expended in bringing the mine into a profitable state of working, which will be abandoned for the reason above stated.

Terms of possession are merely nominal, and may be known on application to Mr. X. G. Z., St. Austell.—Dated July 1852.

VALUABLE SILVER-LEAD MINE.—A LARGE LODE OF SILVER-LEAD has been DISCOVERED, for a length of 80 yards, by a width of 8 to 8 feet, containing 2 tons and upwards to the fathom, worth £12 to £15 per ton, which can be taken away for 30s. per fathom. ONE-FOURTH of this VALUABLE PROPERTY TO BE DISPOSED OF AT A REASONABLE RATE. An opportunity of this sort is seldom afforded to those who wish to invest money profitably.

Particulars may be had of Mr. J. H. Mandeville, No. 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—Sperme Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merdyn, Wheel Golden, South Tamar, Alfred Consols, Cobre, and Linars.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Old Robert, East Wheel Russell, Wood Mine, East Tamar, Wheel Crebor, Alt-y-crib, Henneck, Exmoor Wheel Eliza, Trebell Consols, Mendip Hills, Tavy Consols, Devon Consols North, Wheel Langford, West Wheel Alfred, Wheel Surprise, Penhale Consols, Annotto Bay, Trebell Consols, Santiago, Devon Burra Burra, Silver Valley, Altarnun Consols, Clive, Bodmin Consols, North Fowey Consols, Wh. Tremar, Okei Tor, Great Bryn Consols; North Wheel Trelawny.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

Mr. Crofts has special reasons for recommending to his friends the shares in the Nouveau Monde and Colonial Gold Companies, in both which shares, an important advance must take place sooner or later.—Sept. 10.

ALTARNUN CONSOLS.—MR. JAMES CROFTS is directed to announce, that the NEW SHARE LIST of the above mine will be FINALLY CLOSED on SATURDAY, 9th October, when a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers will be held to commence operations.

Dated 10th September, 1852.—No. 4, King-street, Cheapside.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 38, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

MR. REYNOLDS has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Esgrat Lee	St. Aubyn and Grylls
Alfred Consols	Great Work	South Wh. Basset
Anglo-Californian	Great Wheel Badden	South Carn Brea
Bell and Lanarth	Gawton United	Tincoff
Black Craig	Great Bryn Consols	Tavy Consols
Bodmin Consols	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trevelina
Brewer	Mendip Hills	Trevisey and Barrier
Britannia Gold and	Molland	Trelusbeck
Copper	Namsgollan	Tywardreath
Carsons Creek	Neptune	Unity Consols
Cathedral	North Tamar	United Mines (Tavisk)
Castle Dinas	North Levant	United Mines (Gwenn)
Carn Brea	North Frances	West Wh. Alfred
Calstock United	North Basset	West Stray Park
Cwm Erfin	North Roskeer	West Providence
Chyprase Consols	North Wh. Trelawny	Wheel Golden
Clive	Nouveau Monde	Wheel Tiphneya
Condurow	Peter Tavy and Mary	Wheel Samson
Cook's Kitchen	Tavy	Wheel Margaret
Carvannal Daren	Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Wheel Maudin
Devon Burra Burra	Praed Consols	West Wheel Frances
Devon Consols North	South Frances	Wheel Trelawny
East Boller	South Condurow	West Basset (Tawton)
East Polgoth	Sidney Goldolphin	Wheel Fortune (South)
East Seton and Maude	Sperme Consols	Wheel Hill
East Wheel Russell	St. Agnes Beacon	Wheel Langford

and in various other mines of a very promising appearance.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Sept. 10, 1852.

IRON-WORKS IN AYRSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE

BARGAIN, the IRON-WORKS at MURKIRK, with the valuable COAL, IRON-STONE, and LIMESTONE FIELDS adjoining, held on lease by the proprietors. There are THREE BLAST FURNACES, and MALLEABLE IRON MACHINERY moved by water-power. The latter is capable of producing about 80 tons of malleable bars or rails weekly. There is a MANSION HOUSE, and large extent of WORKMEN'S HOUSES, as well as all subsidiary accommodation for carrying on the business of ironmaking. This field and work are well known to produce the best quality of pig and bar-iron, and at a rate fully as low as that at any other work in Scotland.

Also, the IRON-WORKS at LUGAR, with the very extensive and valuable MINERAL FIELDS, held on lease from Sir James Boswell. The Black-band Ironstone is known to be of the best quality, and is not expensive to work. There are suitable breaks in all the leases. The MANAGER'S HOUSE and the WORKMEN'S HOUSES are all new and commodious.

Both works are situated on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, by which there is direct communication with the ports of Ayrshire, with England, and with Glasgow. The freights from the Ayrshire ports to Liverpool, Belfast, &c., are moderate. The furnaces and blast-engines at both works are in the best order, and capable of producing a large quantity of pig-iron.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Aitken and Moffat, accountants, Glasgow; Messrs. Walker and Melville, W. S., Edinburgh; or Messrs. Bannatyne and Kirkwood, writers, Glasgow.—Glasgow, Sept. 1852.

TO IRONMASTERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.—

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those valuable and extensive WORKS, known as the PARKFIELD IRON-WORKS, near WOLVERHAMPTON, together with the MINERAL PROPERTY thereto belonging. These works comprise FOUR BLAST-FURNACES, and HOT-AIR OVENS, two newly-erected CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, of 80-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best possible working condition; most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with all the necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works.

The MINERAL PROPERTY consists of ONE HUNDRED ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, with a good part of the mines therein ungot; FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES of LEASEHOLD LAND, 54 years of which remain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines are unbroken; also ONE HUNDRED AND TWO ACRES of LEASEHOLD LAND, the leases of which expire at various periods. The mines under the same are now being worked.

These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is contemplated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable investment to capitalists or men of business, who would be treated with liberality, and to whom every satisfactory reason will be given for the present proprietary wishing to retire.

For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner, at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princes-street, Manchester.

IRONSTONE.—TO BE LET, a most valuable FIELD OF IRON-

STONE, situate in the neighbourhood of THIRSK, in the county of YORK, comprising a seam from 10 to 14 feet in thickness, which may be worked for upwards of a mile along the face of the hill as an open quarry. The ore yields, by different assays, from 41½ to 42 per cent. of iron of superior quality. Arrangements being made for a railway communication from the iron-field to join the Leeds Northern Railway, and York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, at Thirsk. The improving state of the iron market, and the facility and cheap rate at which the iron ore may be conveyed to the coal-fields of the West Riding of Yorkshire and county of Durham, offer an opportunity for capitalists carrying on a large and lucrative concern rarely to be met with.

For further particulars, and to treat, apply to Messrs. Bradley and Son, land agents, &c., Richmond, Yorkshire.—Richmond, Sept. 6, 1852.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, about

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LANDS, in a ring fence, with FOUR principal SEAMS of ANTHRACITE COALS on them—one of the seams about 6 feet thick, and the others about 4 feet each, and the greatest part may be won and landed on the Linnelly Railway on payment of 1d. per ton as way leave; also a LARGE QUANTITY of IRONSTONE and ORE-VEIN of BLACK-BAND, of 15 inches thick, on the same premises.

A long lease will also be granted to any person of adequate means of several seams of anthracite coals, ironstone, and two veins of black-band on other freehold lands, in the same parish, Bettws, Carmarthenshire.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Williams, attorney, Carmarthen; or to Messrs. Jeffreys and Co., solicitors, Swansea.

STEAM-COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET.—outlay of capital moderate.

For particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price Struvé, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

VALUABLE COLLIERIES NEAR WAKEFIELD.—TO BE LET.

ON LEASE, the LOW LAITHS COLLIERY, in the townships of ALVER-THORPE, with THORNES and OSSETT CUM GAWTHORPE, under the district called the New-park and Low Laiths, containing the valuable and well-known beds of coal called the Gawthorpe, Haigh Moor, Flockton, and Middleton main seams.

The COAL-FIELD is from FOUR to FIVE HUNDRED ACRES in extent. The colliery is in working order, several shafts being sunk to the two first-mentioned beds, and drawing-engines attached. There is a tramway leading from the colliery to the Navigation at Wakefield, where there are convenient stables; and which also communicates with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

A plan may be seen, and further particulars had, on application to Mr. George Hayward, Headingley, near Leeds; Mr. Walker, mining engineer, Lake Lock, near Wakefield; or to Messrs. Scholey, Marsden, and Shipworth, solicitors, Wakefield.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectfully established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best

DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

United Mines	Trumpet Consols	East Daren
South Basset	Tremayne	East Wheel Reeth
South Frances	Seton	Coplapo
West Caradon	West Providence	St. John del Rey
North Basset	Bedallack Levant	Cobre
Alfred Consols	Bedford United	&c. &c.

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

Imperial Brazilian	East Tamar	Cefa Bruno
Alton	Trefus	West Towan
Tincoff	West Seton	West Basset
Tamar	Stray Park	Hingston Down

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MINERAL PROPERTY IN THE FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a COLLIERY, in full operation, comprising considerable TRACTS OF COAL in the Starkey, Rocky, Smart Delph, Oaken-hill, and Brazilly veins; situate in the parish of WEST DEAN, in the county of GLOUCESTER; with the PIT-SHAFTS, STEAM-ENGINES, and COLLIERY PLANT and STOCK, in good working condition. The colliery is situated on one of the branches of the Severn and Wye Tramway, and close to the line of the intended Forest of Dean Central Railway; affording direct communication with the South Wales Railway and the River Severn.

For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. Joseph Cooksey, mining engineer, West Bromwich, or at No. 5, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham. The property may be inspected on application to Mr. William Trafford, colliery agent, Blakeney, Gloucestershire.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Any Gentleman having from £250 to £300 to INVEST in a NEW and MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY, which will entirely REVOLUTIONISE THE MECHANICAL WORLD, is requested to apply to "E. C. A.," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with a thoroughly respectable party, as a PARTNER in COMMENCING IRON SHIPBUILDING. About £6000 will be required. None but principals treated with. Address to "Alpha," care of Finlay and Charlton, Pilgrim-st., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ADVANTAGEOUS PARTNERSHIP in the IRON TRADE.—The ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a PARTNER, who can advance from £2000 to £3000, to assist him in carrying out more extensively the manufacture of bar-iron. The business has been established for several years on most eligible premises, adjoining one of the principal railways in YORKSHIRE, and additional capital is all that is required to render the concern a most lucrative one. Principals only will be treated with, who must give real names and address, with satisfactory references. Communications to be directed to "A. B.," care of Charles Bell, Esq., No. 21, Bedford-row.

TO ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS.—TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION and ERECTING of an 80-inch cylinder ENGINE, 18-foot stroke, with THREE BOILERS, of 13 tons each, STEAM CHEST, PIPES, &c., complete, with connection for the first piece of main-rod, on the Cornish principle, to be delivered, erected, and set to work in four months from the time of signing the contract. For further particulars apply to Mr. Manuel, Secretary of the Great Cornish Copper Mining Company, 26, Austin Friars, London, to whom all tenders are to be addressed on or before the 14th of September, 1852.

WANTED.—A CONDENSING PLAST-ENGINE, of 120 or 150-horse power, either new or second-hand, WITHOUT BOILERS.—Apply to "M. N. O.," Post-office, Wolverhampton.

BLACK JACK, or SULPHURET OF ZINC.—A LARGE QUANTITY can be SUPPLIED MONTHLY. Any party wishing to purchase, may have samples and particulars of Capt. William Taylor, at Wheel Gill Mine, St. Cleer, Liskeard. Communications to be forwarded to the above address.

BOILING WELL MINE.—The LONDON OFFICES of this COMPANY are at No. 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY, where plans and reports of the mine may be inspected. EDWARD KING, Secretary.

CARN VALLEY MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following SHARES in this Mine, Nos. 3201 to 3215, 3221 to 3230, and 3236 to 3415, having been FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED from this office, ARE CANCELLED and ANNULLED, and persons are CAUTIONED AGAINST PURCHASING the same, as they will not be transferred.

Carn Valley Offices, 33, King-street, Cheapside, 8th Sept., 1852.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.—TO BE SOLD, FIFTY (or less) SHARES in the above mine. Price THIRTY SHILLINGS PER SHARE. Address, "M. W.," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD here on Wednesday, the 13th October next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the statement of accounts and the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Salvador-house, London, 10th Sept., 1852. P. WATSON, Secretary.

VYVYAN UNITED IRON AND COPPER MINES.

A FEW SHARES TO BE DISPOSED OF in this very promising undertaking, which has up to the present period been carried on by a few private individuals; but in order to fully develop the valuable discoveries made, it is divided into 3750 shares, to be carried out on the Cost-book System, a portion of which is now offered to the public. This property holds out the most cheering prospects; there is a vein of IRON ORE running north and south, in which it is found in great abundance, averaging a produce of 60 per cent. of metal; and from contracts already made, 500 tons only per month would realize a profit of £137 10s., and the mine kept in perfect repair from this source alone. TWO COPPER LODES have been discovered, producing grey copper ore of extraordinary quality, the assays of two samples giving 37½ and 60 per cent. produce respectively. From the appearance of these lodes, and the congenial nature of the strata, the conclusion is warranted, that the undertaking, when fully developed, will return large profits to the shareholders. Testimonials as to the assays, and specimens of the ore, may be seen at the offices of the Company, No. 5, Gresham-street; and applications for shares may be addressed J. B. Balmombe, Esq., No. 19, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

LINEARS LEAD MINING COMPANY.—(Registered.)—At the Half-yearly General Meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices in New Broad-street, London, on Tuesday, 7th September, 1852.

ALFRED WILSON, Esq., in the chair.

It was unanimously resolved,—

That the report now read, and balance-sheet appended, be received and approved by the meeting.

That the sum of £600 be voted to the directors, for their services from May, 1850, to June 30th, last.

That the capital account of the company be closed; and the 1000 shares not issued be, and they are hereby, declared cancelled.

That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. Henry Thomas, its superintendent, and to Mr. Alexander Martyn, the captain of the mines, for their valuable services, and for their attention to the interests of the company.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Eaton, the secretary, for his fidelity and attention in the discharge of his duties.

That the share register of the company be closed on the First day of December next, as to any certificates or scrip shares which may not have been duly registered on or before that day.

A dividend of Three Shillings per share having been declared at this meeting, may be received at the office on and after the 21st inst.

No. 2, New Broad-street, 8th September, 1852. G. EATON, Secretary.

WHEEL LANGFORD COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE.

At a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company, held at the offices, 59, Cheapside, London, on Tuesday, the 31st of August, R. W. DARE, Esq., in the chair.

It was proposed, seconded, and resolved,—

1. That the statement of accounts now produced, with the vouchers, be passed.

2. That Mr. J. H. Vivian's resignation of the proprietorship be accepted; and that the thanks of the meeting be given to him for his assiduity and attention to the interests of the mine.

3. That the third resolution of the last General Meeting be rescinded; and that Mr. Sergeant be appointed superintendent and pursuer of the mine.

4. That an account of all receipts from the royalties on the property be prepared for next meeting.

5. That Messrs. Dare, Broad, Spurr, Lynch, France, Hallett, Barnard, and W. Vivian, be appointed the committee for the next two months.

6. That the thanks of the committee be given to the Chairman.

Original Correspondence.

ON MINING LAWS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.—No. II.

Sir,—The flattering reception which my late contribution experienced in the columns of your Journal, as well as on the part of the public, induces the present resumption of the subject, which I hope will prove equally as acceptable to your readers as its predecessor. In accordance, therefore, with the implied engagement to such effect, and the invitation from correspondents, I now forward the continuation of the treatise, in which, at the recommendation of private friends, I have deemed it proper to enter more in detail.

In point of fact, we possess no particular laws on mining affairs whatsoever; and on a careful review of those few legislative enactments which may be considered to make reference to the subject, we can scarcely avoid arriving at the conclusion, that this important branch of public wealth and national industry is either labouring under some invidious ban of discouragement, or left altogether to its own unaided fate; but why this should be so we are at a loss to imagine, when we reflect on the immense amount of national wealth annually derived from these same mineral resources of the country. On an impartial review of the subject, I think it will be found that unless we have recourse to the courts of Common Law and Equity—courts of which it has been figuratively said—

"Let those who enter here, leave hope behind,"

we are without legislative means of speedily and inexpensively redressing those petty grievances to which mining affairs are naturally exposed. The only exceptions to the application of this general rule are to be found in the jurisdiction of the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall; but the statutes upon which that court has been formed, or remodelled, do not of themselves constitute a code of mining laws, but merely a court to adjudicate on mining matters of dispute or litigation, originating in that same county of Cornwall. Then follows the application of the universally-quoted "Cost-book Principle," which, of itself, again constitutes no general mining law—merely rules and regulations of private individuals, founded upon immemorial custom in the mining affairs of the two counties of Cornwall and Devon. And lastly comes, to complete the series, the Joint-stock Registration Act of 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, which, as regards mining laws, renders confusion worse confounded; but (in my opinion) at the same time emancipating the working of mines and quarries in the United Kingdom from the trammels of its restrictive surveillance. Upon the whole, of these several Acts and customs, I beg leave to submit the following remarks:—

First.—As regards the laws remodelling the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, it need only be observed that, according to the statute of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 106, the original equitable jurisdiction of the said court, theretofore lawfully exercised, should thenceforth be exercised by the Vice-Warden for the time being, not only in respect of tin and tin mines, to which it was formerly confined, but "in all matters and things brought before him, so far as relates to the working, managing, conducting, or carrying on, of any mine worked for any lead, copper, or other metal, or metallic mineral, within the said county of Cornwall, or to the searching for, working, smelting, or purifying, of any lead, copper, or other metal, or metallic mineral, within the said county, in as full and ample a manner as if the same had related to any tin, or tin ore, or tin mine, or mine worked for tin, in the said county."

By the eighteenth section, "the Vice-Warden is enabled to order the sale of the share held in a mine by any person against whom a decree or order may have been made, for payment of money due in respect of the working or management of, or the providing goods for, such mine."

There are later statutes affecting the Court of Stannaries of Cornwall—namely, those of the 2d and 3d Vic., c. 58, the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 105, and the 11th and 12th Vic., c. 83; but as they merely confirm preceding statutes, and extend the power and jurisdiction of the Vice-Warden, they appear to require no further observation beyond the fact, that they do not define any mining law, but merely the manner in which the Stannaries Court and Vice-Warden may adjudicate on matters of difference or dispute, in respect to mines and miners, which may be brought before them.

Secondly.—I now proceed to make reference to the working of mines on the "Cost-book Principle," as established in the county of Cornwall; and to repeat that the rules and regulations embodied in that system are based upon "immemorial custom," and do not of themselves constitute mining laws, but rather form the basis of agreements between parties who may resolve to take up and work a mine for mutual benefit, each party subscribing his name for a certain share in the adventure, and agreeing to pay a like proportion of its working costs, until brought into a dividend-paying state. From this, it is evident that the Cost-book System is founded upon honour and equity, rather than legislative enactment, and nothing can be more simple than the carrying out of the principle in the county of Cornwall, where the whole, or the greater part, of the shareholders are supposed to be residents, and, consequently, attend the periodical meetings, at which the past costs of the mine are entered into and examined, and the future proceedings decided upon. This may be stated as the chief principle of the Cost-book System, although the details, varying almost in every case, remain undefined and uncertain, as to how far they form a component part thereof. The following are the principal rules and regulations which it is essential should be entered in the cost-book as the code of laws applying to the working of the mines, but which, to save space, I render as brief as possible:—

RULES.

1. The mine is hereby declared to be divided into—equal parts, or shares, and held respectively by the several parties whose names are subscribed hereunto.
2. That the system of management, and mode of carrying on the operations of the mine, shall be on the principle of the Cost-book, as referred to by the Act 7 & 8 Vic. cap. 110, clause 63, subject to the rules and regulations that may hereafter be made for the management of the mine, &c.
3. That the accounts be made up monthly, and discharged by the purser, who shall enter the same into the cost-book.
4. That meetings of the shareholders be held at the mine monthly or bi-monthly, &c.
5. That at all such meetings, upon the inspection and approval of the accounts and vouchers, the shareholders present shall have full power to make any call, or calls, which may be necessary for the prosecution of the mine, &c.
6. That shareholders have the right of withdrawing from the adventure on the payment of his portion of calls, if any, in arrears; and that he be entitled to a like proportion of the valuation of the materials on the mine, &c.

Such other particular and general rules for the management of the mine as may be approved by the majority of the shareholders.

Thirdly.—In the regular course of my review, I now pass to the consideration of the preamble, and the clauses 63d and 64th of the Joint-stock Registration Act, 7th and 8th Vic., c. 110—upon the construction and application of which statute to mining companies some difference of opinion prevails. According to the preamble of this bill, its enactments were to become law throughout the United Kingdom, with certain special exemptions as to mining companies—namely:

Section 63.—The Act not to apply to any partnership for working mines, or quarries, on the Cost-book Principle.

Section 64.—Nor to anonymous partnerships in Ireland, formed under 21st and 22d Geo. III.

Now, taking the express exemption of these two clauses in context with the preamble of the bill, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that it was the intention of the Legislature so to exempt the working of mines and quarries in the United Kingdom from the operations of this Act, if conducted upon the Cost-book Principle; and it is, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that this exemption only applied to mines and quarries in the county of Cornwall, where the law of the Stannaries' Court had exclusive existence; or that the principle of the Cost-book System could not be rendered applicable to all other mines and quarries out of Cornwall—say, either in Devon or the United Kingdom. Such a construction of the law would amount to an absurdity of reasoning, and cannot be seriously entertained for a single moment. The only question that arises, therefore, is—Have, or have not, mining companies the right, or privilege, of issuing to their shareholders transferable shares, or certificates; or are they to be restricted to the transfer of shares by printed or written vouchers of authority, directed to the purser of the mines for insertion in the cost-book of the company? I will grant that originally such was one of the immemorial customs of the Cost-book System in the county of Cornwall for all old-established mines; but, for many years past, it can be proved that the issue of certificate shares has also there become part of the system. An important inquiry may, therefore, very justly be allowed, to ascertain which system presents the fewest defects, and to which the right or privilege of issuing transferable shares might reasonably be allowed. In examining this part of the subject, we must go back to the original formation of the mining companies; and, doing this, we cannot fail observing that, according to the Cost-book Principle, the capital of such company is *undefined*, and that the outlay is provided for by calls for costs at monthly or bi-monthly meetings; consequently, that the amount of real capital cannot be specified. On the other hand, where on the for-

mation of public companies the supposed outlay has been previously ascertained by estimate, and the whole of such required capital subscribed for and paid up in full, and in advance, without liability to further calls, the objection to certificates of payment has less weight, and their issue may, consequently, be more justly allowed.

Such is the practice now introduced in the "Cost-book System" of modern mining companies, and "provided always," according to the preamble of legislative enactments, the committee of management or directors be formed of honourable and competent gentlemen, who are above selfish purposes, and actuated by the desire to promote the interest of the association generally rather than their own individually, one might fairly award the preference to this modern system. Experience has but too often proved that the great danger and risk of loss in mining matters on the Cost-book System is mainly ascribable to the uncertainty of the payment of calls when made, and in the accumulation of liabilities, and a load of debt for stores and materials at the discretion of a purser, which prove the origin of disputes and litigation, and which generally terminate in the abandonment of the mine, and in the sacrifice of the property invested by the confiding shareholders. A code of mining laws becomes, therefore, desirable for the protection or the encouragement of a national interest of such vast importance.

SEYMOUR SMITH, M.E.

London, Sept. 9.

ON MINING LAWS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Sir,—I concur with Mr. Smith, that the laws of the Cost-book System are not at present sufficiently defined for the United Kingdom: as to the colonies and foreign countries, I do not think it necessary to touch upon at present, there being a sufficient field open for the employment of capital at home, which will be found more productive and remunerative than colonial or foreign enterprises; yet, so far as the laws are at present understood, they would seem to be sufficiently protective to adventurers, if they pursue a course in accordance therewith, which, in a few words, requires only the careful outlay of capital, avoiding credit, examining and closing the accounts at short periods, and limiting the waste of expenditure to the means of the proprietary. The short periods, which are usually bi-monthly, at which accounts are closed, &c., and works projected, serves to examine into any mismanagement by officers of the company, for which they may be summarily dismissed by the shareholders, and for embezzlement, the law is sufficiently active and powerful for their interest. Mr. Smith says that "the law should be protective of the security of those who invest their property in such adventures simply on the good faith reposed in promoters and directors, whose integrity and responsibility should be made the guarantee for *bona fides* and reality of their projects in the formation of public companies. Subject to such wholesome regulations, we should no longer behold the wasteful sacrifice of public moneys by a few and hundreds of thousands of pounds for the purchase of properties, without any security either as to title or value." I may fairly ask whether, as the law either under the Cost-book System, or for the regulation of other joint-stock companies, there is not now protection and good faith reposed in promoters and directors. If the adventurers will not avail themselves of the law, or run headlong into an adventure without using due caution, it is their own fault; to promote a law to enforce honour and honesty would be difficult. If the subject be confined to mining in the United Kingdom, how easy it is for adventurers to escape the penalty of the law, by carrying out their projects in the colonies or foreign countries, where the law is not so strictly enforced. With regard to the introduction of new laws regulating mining here, I do not see the necessity. As the law now stands, mines are allowed to be conducted upon the Cost-book System in other countries besides Cornwall and Devon; and if, as before observed, the law as now understood is faithfully and honourably observed, with due care and attention, it requires very little alteration. As to the introduction of the law of "societies anonymes," and "societies en commandite," some consideration of them is necessary; so far as I can determine, they tend to place adventurers in a defective position, inasmuch as the "en commandite" the "societes," or "managing agents," are the only responsible parties, who, in the fever of speculation, may assume the position, and be in fact merely men of straw. As to an appeal to the County Courts for the due performance of the law under the Cost-book System, I am of opinion that those courts have not the power to adjudicate without further enactment; for this reason the superior courts of law, and the Court of Chancery, are frequently referred to upon various matters of dispute arising under that law.

If it is intended in the ensuing session of Parliament, or in any subsequent ones, to legislate a code of mining laws, I would suggest (amongst others) that an enactment be passed, whereby the laws relating to the management of mines and their management, should be especially applied for, as it would be of essential service to adventurers and proprietors, and the saving of considerable expense to undertakings now driven to the superior courts of law for redress, and in many cases against individuals who are unable to meet the consequences without personal inconvenience, by incarceration in a prison for a considerable period, to pay the penalties for such injuries inflicted.—BENJAMIN SKILLMAN: *Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.*

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Sir,—Having been one of the witnesses examined before the recent committee of the House of Commons on coal mine accidents, I will, with your permission, make a few remarks on a letter from Mr. Richardson, published in the Journal of Aug. 7th. To this course I am further impelled, as I am no doubt one of the advocates of, or recruits in the service of, the steam-jet. Whichever I may be, is a matter of little consequence; but it is right to say that my opinion on the subject was formed after two protracted and careful visits to Seaton Delaval. From the perfect ventilation of that mine, I felt justified in expressing to the committee what I believed, and do still believe, to be attributable to the operation of the steam-jets. Now, Sir, though not a practical miner, I must have sadly wasted my time, and studied to but little purpose, if I am not as capable as any practical man can be of judging of good or bad ventilation, when subjected to the operation, on my own system, of an atmosphere, either in a coal mine, a room, or in the House of Commons itself. The result of my visits to Seaton Delaval was the greatest surprise—that the atmosphere of a mine could by any means be rendered so uniform as to temperature, so inoffensive to somewhat acute senses, and, *ergo*, so salubrious. The last inference what I believed, and I could easily prove to be strictly just. Mr. Richardson affirms, on what authority I know not, that the effect of the steam-jet in Seaton Delaval Mine has been stated "disingenuously and unfairly." For the truth of this statement, which I most decidedly question, the *onus probandi* must rest with Mr. Richardson, who I think will hardly question either the capability or integrity of Mr. Forster and Mr. Hurst—the former his experienced as well as practical consulting viewer; the latter his intelligent and assiduous resident viewer, and zealous coadjutor. To both of whom I am only too happy in having this opportunity of offering my warmest thanks for their urbanity and kindness in allowing me the opportunity which they did of becoming acquainted with the action of what I believe to be the most powerful, manageable, and economical means of ventilation.

The most strenuous advocate of the furnace must admit that its influence as a ventilator is solely ascribable to its rarifying power by the high temperature which it produces; whilst in the steam-jet we have, in addition to its actual and unquestionable power of propulsion, also the aid of a high temperature, induced by the combined operation of the heat of the steam and that of the furnace which heats the boiler, and which acts, no doubt, as a powerful auxiliary to the rarefaction of the steam of the jet—the action of which admits of augmentation or diminution at pleasure, as is apparent from the fact that a forge hammer, worked by steam, may be made to beat out masses of metal, or to crack a nut, without injury to its kernel. Another and more everyday evidence of the facility of regulating the action of steam at will is afforded by the velocity, or slowness, of the locomotive engine, which obeys the driver as if actuated by consciousness. Admitting, which I do not, that in power the furnace is equal to and as unlimited as the jet, no man will be bold enough to assert that its action allows of such regulation. If, then, in no other respect, the superiority of the jet is quite obvious.

Of various and ingenious mechanical contrivances for ventilation it would be presumptuous in me to offer any opinion—not having a practical knowledge of any of them, or having had the opportunity of witnessing their efficacy. In regard to the furnace, I feel no such delicacy, as the principle on which it acts is universally known by all who have paid the slightest attention to the ventilation or working of coal mines. Mr. Richardson, in another part of his letter, makes allusion to the use of various scientific instruments in coal mines, for the purpose of testing the atmosphere of mines; and says "there is little or no difference of opinion." If such really be the case, Mr. Richardson will, perhaps, state why such instruments—the utility of which is so generally allowed—are not more frequently met with in mines. In my opinion, such gross, culpable, and criminal neglect, can be accounted for only by ascribing it to one of two causes—ignorance of their use, or indolence. In either case, such remissness calls loudly for emendation; and that this can be effected only by the most stringent legislation I do not entertain the shadow of a doubt. If ignorance be the cause of this monstrous neglect, it is the duty of the Legislature to insist upon the education of colliery viewers; if indolence, or, perhaps, the unwillingness to take the charge of paupers without having a double qualification; whilst men are entrusted with the lives of miners, and the property of owners, without being certified as to competency for the trust by any responsible board. In connection with the use of scientific instruments in mines, as to the propriety of which, Mr. Richardson says "there is little or no difference of opinion," that there ought to be none, no one who is aware of the influence of the atmosphere over the evolution of fire-damp into the workings can for a moment doubt. In regard to this also there ought to be legislative interference; and this should be not only recommendatory, but absolutely compulsory.

The principal atmospheric influences being gravity and temperature, every mine should have in its workings a barometer and thermometer—the indications of which should be properly and periodically registered. In how many mines is either the one or other to be met with? Nay, in how many collieries offices even are they to be seen? Where such gross and transparent negligence exists, can any man say that there is no culpability? Again, should not the quantity and velocity of the air circulating through a mine be accurately and frequently ascertained? How often is this done? Whilst this is neglected, can there, in a case of an explosion, be said to be no culpability? I opine that no man of common intelligence will make the assertion! In fiery mines should not the quantity of gas generated and evolved into its workings be gauged? Undoubtedly it should, in order that the ventilation may be adapted to the exigency. Any one who has read the evidence afforded by practical men at several of the more recent inquiries, must see the application of this question and the correctness of the answer. In confirmation of this statement, I may simply affirm that the sufficiency of ventilation is not to be estimated merely by a given quantity of air passing through a certain area of workings, but must be modified by the quantity of gas evolved. Thus, in one mine 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute may be more than adequate; whereas in another of actually less extent, double, or even treble, the quantity would not suffice to render the mine safe. From this, my inference is that gauging the gas generated in a mine is essential to its effectual ventilation. This can be so easily done, that here again the omission is culpable, and ought to be made so by law; but, for the fear of encroaching too much on your time and space, I would gladly extend these remarks. I shall now, however, content myself with saying a very few words on Mr. Richardson's complaint as to the paucity of practical men examined before the recent committee. Now, Sir, no man can estimate more highly than I do the value of practice as the only real and safe road to experience. Had Mr. Richardson complained of the want of experienced men, instead of vaunting the number of mere practical men examined by the two previous committees, but, by his own showing, without any practical result, even so far as a report was concerned, I would have joined with him; but, as a vast difference exists between practice and experience, I confess that I do not see any cause for regret.

In conclusion, and as some excuse for what I have not the least doubt, Mr. Richardson will consider as very gross presumption in a non-practical man, I shall quote the

late Mr. Buddle, who, in his evidence before the committee of 1855, says—"I think generally the greatest improvements have been made in most businesses by people not immediately concerned in them."—(See Report, question 2510.) I hope to, ere long, resume this subject.—GEOFFREY FARR, M.D.: *Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 2.*

STEAM-JET VENTILATION.

Sir,—If "A Lancashire Lad" be really in search of practical facts, and will, without any "mental reservation," prove himself "a native," by supporting, with his real name, the statements put forth in your last publication, I shall be glad to set right both himself and those whom his unwarranted statements may have influenced. The public has a right to know whence these "varied assertions" emanate. *Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Works, Wigan, Sept. 8.* JAMES DARLINGTON.

COLLIERY VENTILATION.

Sir,—I see by Mr. Darlington's evidence that he admits experimenting with the steam-jet at his Ince Hall Colliery, and even the application of the cylinders through which to blow the steam, and he also acknowledges with candour that the whole failed in producing any thing like the effect of the furnace (ordinary though it be). Now, I should like to know his reason, and that of Mr. Gurney, for keeping entirely out of the evidence the fact that Mr. Gurney was there, personally superintending these trials, which are now admitted to be decided failures, for the steam-jet has been discontinued ever since, and the ordinary furnace resorted to. This, surely, cannot be set down to the want of science displayed by some ignorant viewer in the formation of the apparatus; on the contrary, it was the very acme of the union of science and practice, a specimen of the very sort of board which we (the coalowners) are to have thrust upon us. The steam-jet, tried under the auspices of its inventor, and of the most celebrated viewer in our land, has proved to be a decided failure. Will any one dare to challenge this statement?—viz., that Mr. Gurney personally superintended the whole process; and yet this important fact was studiously kept out of the evidence before the Committee, because it would have at once settled the question, instead of worrying the public about it while longer. The publication of this evidence begins now to let the cat out of the bag, and to put science upon its trial—or rather, the votaries of science.—A COALOWNER: *Wigan, September 8.*

UNDERGROUND FIRE AT SANCHIE, NEAR ALLOA.

Sir,—Some of your correspondents seem anxious for some information respecting the above fire, which is stated by some of the evidences in the Commons' Committee to have been extinguished by Mr. Gurney and his friends, by means of carbonic acid and the steam-jet. A practical viewer has sent me the following statement of temperature, taken by himself a few weeks ago:—80° at one pit; 116° at another; and 124° at a third; all taken at 1 foot below the surface. The pit put down by Mr. Mather is now the hottest, for the fire is at the bottom. I shall leave your mining readers to judge how far this squares with the above evidence, and with the statements of Mr. E. Layley, Jun., in the *Times* newspaper, a few months ago.

I am afraid, if the friends of the steam-jet go on at this rate they will find their position *too hot to exist in*. They have certainly "gone the whole hog" in London; but we canny Scots are a wee bit too far north for them. *Glasgow, Sept. 8.* SCOTUS.

LORDS' DUES IN WALES.

Sir,—Not only the mining world, but the many important interests with which it is intimately connected, are under great obligations for the sound and judicious articles which have appeared in your last three Journals on the subject of lords' dues. Although not at this moment connected with any Cornish or Devonshire mine as a holder of shares, I have embarked largely in mining and quarrying operations in Wales, and can, therefore, by my experience, confirm the views you take, both as regards the injustice and impolicy of exacting heavy lords' dues, and their particularly evil effects in limiting the spirit of enterprise in the Principality, where, from the nature of the country, the distance of the mineral districts from the sea ports, and the inferior public roads, the working expenses are, in general, higher than in Cornwall or Devon. Water-power, it is true, is more free and commanding in Wales, and the mineral beds generally are nearer to the surface than in the West of England—therefore, in many places, less expensively worked; but the other drawbacks alluded to are, nevertheless, found to be especially unfavourable in early or exploring operations, where large sums are expended in preparing ground or investigating favourable appearances. Numerous are the cases where broken and disordered lodes have led to enormous outlay in the following up into deep levels, and where scattered indications have tempted further exploring expenditure, though the returns were not one-tenth of the actual costs of the workings. To demand lords' dues in such cases is neither more nor less than to enforce a penalty upon self-devoted enterprise.

Mining, and always will be, more or less, an *adventure*. In spite of the judgments of the most intelligent practical miners—in spite of the learned lessons and exhortations of the Geological Society, the abilities of its professors and lecturers, the investigations and advice of its surveyors, analysts, and amateurs—the mineral kingdom will ever be, more or less, an adventure, as a field of operations for the supply of the market with the mineral produce, and that is the only consideration at present in view. To know by scientific geological observations and deductions that veins of mineral have their bed in the deep in certain districts, is one thing; to discover the precise position of such veins—to ascertain their real value by penetrating into the ore, and converting the ore to the market, is altogether another affair. Capital must be largely expended, and heavy risk be encountered, to lay open the vein and convert the produce into money, and, after all, that produce may be insufficient to return profits. Dues, therefore, levied before profits are realised, can be considered in no other light than as a positive tax upon such exploring industry and enterprise—a burden, a check, upon the main object of both lords and adventurers. It is a tax, in fact, upon all adventure, and, therefore, the worst enemy to both. No wonder that many mines, with produce enough to pay a moderate return to capitalists, are abandoned as unprofitable, simply because of the exaction of heavy lords' dues. Thus, not only is the neighbourhood deprived of the benefits of the expenditure of money, but the lord deprives himself of the chance of profitable returns from extended operations.

You say truly that exacting dues on the produce of a *losing mine* is an "anomaly which deters the prudent miner from engaging in operations in those districts where such heavy exactions are inflicted;" and, with respect, more especially to the lords' exactions in Wales, that with less exorbitant dues "there would be infinitely more time, attention, and money, bestowed for the development of mines throughout the Principality." I sincerely hope the attention of these lords in Wales will be called to your assertion, that "with such flattering prospects as are visible in various places that need not particularising, capital fairly employed, under judicious management, would be almost certain of success." Until such a movement shall take place, mining enterprise in Wales will be restricted more or less, and I should be very glad to find that your appeal to the lords on the subject will meet with a response in favour of the reductions you advocate. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained that liberal dues would entice a large outlay of capital in Wales, where vast beds of mineral wealth are to be found.—Sept. 9. G.

MINING ECONOMICS.

Sir,—I did not purpose referring to Mr. George Abbott's nine sections on this subject, in reply to "Tributer's" able letter, intending to await the production of his promised "rough diagram," showing how, by "an endless chain, band, or spindle, armed with chisels, scoops, saws, or boring bits," the work could be done, and save millions of pounds sterling.—"Crede quod habes, et habes."

Your readers must have thought as I did, that Mr. Abbott had some positive plan ready for adoption; his first letter was to that effect. Mr. Ennor, who has had considerable experience in slate quarrying, thinks that some such plan should be applied to manual labour, and a third luminary shines forth in Capt. John Paul, of Tavistock, who "had an idea 20 years ago," and yet has not brought it to maturity, or practically proved its utility in superseding the "mallet and borer—the pick and gad," that has hitherto carried all before it, hard ground or soft; the one or other have brought mining labour to its present working state, and done the needful where other suggested appliances have proved ineffectual. The jumper and whimple are not new to us, there is no novelty in either, and they may be applied here and there, but not generally. Mr. Abbott thinks that the water power which is available in slate quarrying is to be applied to work his "appropriate spindles," &c. Now, if he will point out how they are to be applied at one of our deepest mines (where the expense being greater, in consequence, the more saving can be effected)—say, Trevisky in the 280 fathom level under adit—in boring or scooping the end which is a long way from the engine-shaft, and if they had need to drive cross-cuts from thence, put up rises and sink down winzes, how would he proceed? We may then better understand what he actually means than at present. As a strenuous advocate for mechanical improvements, I shall be glad to have a reply, and if accompanied by "diagrams," so much the better. *Sept. 7.* ANGUS (of Truro).

MINING ECONOMICS.

Sir,—I have not been to Staffordshire, but am in an obscure part of the world, and but once in awhile have a Journal sent me from an old friend; and, fortunately, yours for the 21st August has just come to hand, wherein I observe Mr. Abbott has come out at a great length in attempting to reply to my former communication on steam miners; to which I beg to assure Mr. Abbott that he is mistaken in supposing for a moment that the mining world of Cornwall wish in any way to discuss the introduction of any kind of machinery, provided they can be convinced that it would in any way alleviate the present, in many instances, expensive and slow operations in the development of our mines; and his friend, the humble "Tributer," introduced his letter not with the intention of discarding his, Mr. Abbott's, suggestions, but to endeavour to elicit from a gentleman of education and talent some arranged mode for the application of the several tools he often affirms to be cheap, simple, and quick in their operations. He has split my letter into nine parts, and but in one only has he proposed any change in the shape of a remedy.

First, he introduces a lot of tools, which he says can be applied for cheaply opening the levels, sinkings, &c., but says nothing about their application or expense of fixing. However, I suppose this will come out in the "diagram" promised. I trust it will, and be explicit in all its ramifications. Mr. Abbott says he did not mean to use the lode stuff for buildings. What does he mean, then, by "useful pieces?" and what, in common sense, can his objection be against shaking the sides in hard ground mines? Has not the blasting of a hole in the roof, or in the bottom wall, in innumerable instances, discovered rich veins and branches of ore? Certainly it has, and great is the pity that such walls are not often shot into. In many mines there are open excavations for hundreds of fathoms in length and depth, which have been shook with thousands of holes, and have been for numbers of years standing without timber, and will stand to the end of time. I admit there are various steam and water-powers on the surface, but many of them are at a distance from the working shaft; but suppose one of those engines should be 50 or 100 fms. from the working shaft (as many of them are), and the 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on, down to the 100 fms. level, to be driven on the course of the lode or lodes at a similar distance, with sundry cross-cuts at the extreme or middle points, will Mr. Abbott be kind enough to inform us how a part of the power of those engines on the surface can be transferred to command those intricate, and that to one title the saving and advantage he proposes? We expect to learn more on this knotty point from the "diagram." When may we expect it? But Mr. Abbott must not suppose he is going to use hard capel and flinty rock with 2 or 3-horse power. I have been engaged for more than 24 hours in boring a hole 3 in. deep, and not for want of sufficient strength; for the borer was with the man turning the borer was required, in order to make a single impression. In fact, I have seen what are considered to be old Roman workings, and should feel very sorry if the modern Welsh miners follow their example. All practical miners will agree with me in affirming that a level which would cost in that day 10s. per fm. to

drive, and not even then admit the passing of a small underground wheelbarrow, can, with the present mode, be driven for half that amount, so as to admit a train wagon—this is to say, a full-sized level, 7 ft. 6 in. by 4 or 5 ft. wide; and if Mr. Abbott understands such old-fashioned Roman workings, I can easily calculate his experience of underground mining; and if he has examined as many mines as he boasts of, he must certainly know that all cross-cuts driven without timber have arched roofs and circular sides. Now for a shade of the "diagram," which Mr. Abbott calls novel. He proposes an iron cylinder case for driving through pot growth. I must confess it is a novel idea, the idea of pushing a cylinder case, which must be at least 4 ft. wide at the bottom, 2½ ft. on the top, and 7½ ft. high, or otherwise in proportion to a 90-in. cylinder, through an unbroken part of the world's creation, flat on its side, with an enormous pressure on the top and on either side. How are we to start it from the shaft? How start a cross-cut in the bottom or rise in the back? Where are the tributes? How are we to push it through the number of hard ribs, varying in size from 6 in. to 6 ft. wide, which cross those levels in almost every pot growth mine, at a distance of from 10, 20, or 100 fms. from the shaft? And, lastly, what will 10 fms. of these cylinders cost? The shadow of the diagram has not told us, we hope the substance will.—*St. Agnes, Sept. 3.*—*TRIMMER.*

COST-BOOK MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—A few hours since I held a conference with a neighbour, a gentleman, who, by-the-by, has been for a length of time "mischievously" inclined to cast sundry suspicious blotings on the monthly cost-sheets of many adventures both in Cornwall and Devon; and I confess it seems to me that, like the Fool of King Robert of Scotland, who was wont to moralise, after his own bent, on the roarings of his co-favourite, the lion, he "gled richt wonderfu' reasonings for his ain philosophy." However, the result of our conversation has been a thorough conviction on my mind that a great deal of money, paid by shareholders, is uselessly squandered, through the ignorance, obstinacy, and presumption of individuals calling themselves mining capitalists. In a secondary sense, the fault lies with managing committees, who for six months at a spell, faithfully trust to the reports of those "captains," whose direct interest it is to render a favourable account of their own operations, and upon such reports are monies advanced, called made, and shareholders harassed.

This culpable system is the nucleus of a world of evil, and must be rectified, or the character of British mining will merge into that of a mere sectional traffic, dependent upon chance, directed by Antediluvian notions, and subject to prejudice and speculation on the one hand, and national doubt upon the other.

Unfortunately, there exist too many evidences of the baneful consequence of all this mining incapacity. I could give you the names of three mines, within a very small circle, where the shafts are all sunk in wrong positions, and the machinery erected at a great expense, rendered thereby comparatively useless; indeed, one of the "bals," upon which a first-rate steam-engine is placed, has been ineffectually condemned by a certain captain, although some of the most experienced men in Cornwall declare that the sett is worthy of every trial, and whisper that had there been at the commencement a steady captain appointed, the mine would be now in a state to do even something more than pay costs. Thus, Mr. Editor, is property sacrificed, even in our boasted hour of scientific progress.

It will be asked how this evil is to be met? My reply to such a query would be by simply uniting scientific education with practical knowledge, and bringing both to bear on the mining interest, wherever it is fostered in this country. Surely we have men of standing and intelligence in whom such desiderata are combined, and whose services should be called into a periodical and systematic requisition; and I would suggest to managing committees that their duties extend to higher grounds than the mere examination of monthly accounts, and that, influenced by *apathy or favouritism*, they should insure for themselves surer guides to just conclusions than the beautifully gossamed and *counter-lode* epistles which regularly reach the offices when the pay-days are approaching.

It must not be inferred that I depreciate them as a body—the mining captains of Cornwall and Devon; on the contrary, I think the prosperity of the country is largely indebted to their natural intelligence, great perception, and indomitable industry, but I cannot forget that the "schoolmaster is abroad," that science is fast encompassing the sphere where our old men toiled, that the steam-engine lifts with its mighty power the water from the depths where the simple pick and gad could not, unaided, enter, and it is not too much to expect that managing committees, as the works over which they preside progress, conjointly with time, the practice, experience, and local knowledge of their captains with the scientific indications which our higher grade of mining inspectorship can afford them, and thus prevent the expensive errors to which I have alluded, and which are ruinous in their results.

As the extensive opening of new ground in the county has called a whole brigade of *incapables* into the mining field, I shall, with your permission, trace a few more of their vagaries for you.—*The Gleaner, City, Sept. 10.*

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR.—There is an old proverb, which is in almost every man's mouth—viz. "Give some people an inch, and they will take an ell." If Mr. Hill's letters on copper smelting be correct—and no one has thought proper to contradict him—the copper smelters afford a striking proof of its truth. We give them an allowance in weight of 5 per cent., and they take from us 15. "Marry, but this hath an ill favour." Is there no one in the county who will make this matter his business, or are we always to be smelter-riders? Has Mr. Stephen Davy lost his accustomed energy? I ask again.—*Redruth, Sept. 8.*—*A MINER.*

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR.—I have noticed the No. 1 and No. 2 ores of the assays, and will now touch on the No. 3. They consist of yellow copper ore, or copper pyrites, accompanied by electro-negative metallic substances, and their non-oxidised combinations; and usually bear a market price of from 4s. to 8s. in the standard under average, or No. 2 ores. This difference in price must be owing to a very superficial observation, but when it is considered that some of these ores contain metals which make them of more value than the copper itself; that they are all capable of making best tough cake, by a little care and attention in the calciners and roasting, and moreover as a mixture proportionate, are valuable, on the principle I have laid down of smelting dissimilar ores, the strangeness of the system will surprise. In proof of what I say, they make best tough cake at Hafod from Great Devon Consols ores. T. I. HILL.

5, Gray's Inn-square, Sept. 7.

SOUTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANIES.

SIR.—I must reluctantly defer my rejoinder to the *soi-disant* reply of the secretary of the Marquisita and New Granada Company, until next week: because, as I am appending the long vacation in Yorkshire, and do not, as that reply does, deal in mere assertion and misadoption of fact. I have found it necessary to write for some papers and other documents from London, which I must consult ere I can satisfactorily expose the effronteries and incongruities of my opponents. I will thank you to insert this in your Saturday's Journal. CHRIS. RICHARDS.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

SIR.—I beg to refer the shareholders in this concern to my letter in your Journal of August 7,—only one little month has expired since, and all my statements therein are confirmed; for not only has Mr. Furber, at his own individual risk and expense, cut the La Luz vein, that caused Manager Parkman "so much trouble and anxiety," but the business of the company has been carried on, and the company has been profitable since "in December" last, but has been merely at work thereon ever since, to its own welfare and profit as well as that of the owners, and enabled them to pay us off a larger slice of the debt. They have this quarter paid us even more than last, with a prospect of yet doing better for all concerned. I wish the Zacatecas claims would come in in similar proportion; they stand precisely where they did three years ago (see report of half-yearly meeting, in the *Mining Journal*, Jan. 30, 1850).

From the first mention of Mr. Furber's offer, I entertained no doubt whatever that he would, without much trouble or anxiety, cut the vein; he went right to the target, by the way, and so directly to the bull's-eye as I could have wished, by which it has cost him a trifle longer in time and money. He now shares one moiety of all the future profits to be made from it, and who knows what that may be? Judging from the high character of that vein, hitherto one of the richest in all Mexico, he is on the high road to fortune, and the shareholders, for the mere want of experienced agents, must content themselves with the old saying, "Half a loaf is better than no bread." They have been without a dividend 2½ years, and their property dwindled down to an insignificant value not worth mentioning, for in that period the shares have fallen 50 per cent. There are hopes now dawning that "a good time's coming," for no sooner was it hinted that the lode was cut by Mr. Furber, than they rose to double the price. The next mail must bring important advices, for which I shall wait, with the most perfect confidence for satisfactory intelligence. JALINGTON, Sept. 8.

GREAT CRINNIS MINE.

SIR.—The man who writes without being well stocked with facts, as landmarks to his understanding, like a seaman sailing along a dangerous coast, without chart or pilot, or one who ventures on the wide expanse of ocean without rudder or compass. My letter was founded on facts, and set forth with the best intentions, that all might see and read, before they paid their money, what was likely to result. And I repeat, that Crinnis Mine deserves ample capital to be embarked in it, which, under judicious management, I doubt not will turn out well. What amount may be necessary is the question. I am inclined to think the sum proposed is not sufficient: time alone can prove this; but if part is taken up in free shares (as is hinted at around the Exchange, though not stated in the prospectus, which merely states that "arrangements have been made with the principal owners of the mine," then I boldly affirm they start with too little, and will get into difficulties before the water is in the fork, the levels cleared, and the mine put in full course of working.

"Veritas" would have done better by stating what the concoctors of the scheme take unto themselves, rather than attempt to draw further particulars from me. Knowing the concern well for many years, I am able to furnish them, and declare they had a good standard for the ore sold all the time they were at work, except in 1816-17. The two following years the average was 1217, and 1861; immediately after which period their samplings fell off four-fifths in tonnage and amount, and never improved much after. They lingered on for 10 years, and ceased working at a time when 73 produce brought 1107, standard—selling only 1719 tons, for 60800L, as the last yearly produce of ore. I doubt the parties alluded to by "Veritas" attempting to controvert my statement, or certify that "only part of the lode was worked upon," or that any extent remains laid open that will work at 1-10th tribute, or anything like it. Their names are given in the prospectus as having estimated "on the moderate calculations, from 80000, to 10,000, a month as the value of the ore to be raised, and that at an expense not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value." I am certain they will confirm no such thing. I have already proved that for the last 10 years the mine was working it did not yield even 80000, or 10,000, per annum.

Capt. James Dingle is made to report that "by Benjamin Wood's statement, in 1815 they returned 135,000L worth of ore." The real fact is, they sold 5373 tons of ore for 44,944L. These parties seem to understand the multiplication table.

The facts are, that prior to 1808 several unsuccessful attempts were made to make the mine pay its way; but the shareholders being backward in paying the calls caused it to be suspended. In 1809, Mr. Joshua Rowe, of Torpoint, set it adrift again,—the adventurers dropping off one by one, leaving him to pay the whole cost of working. He was fortunate enough to meet with a rich mass of ore, at a shallow level, and made considerable profit. The adventurers then reclaimed their shares, which he resisted. Law suits were pending for some years, at an expense of upwards of 20,000L. Mr. Rowe ultimately got a verdict in his favour. During five years he made a clear profit of 168,000L. In 1815 the mine began to fail, got poor, and not pay its expenses, and ultimately was abandoned in 1829. I record these facts from a personal acquaintance with the late Joshua Rowe, Esq., and Mr. Benjamin Wood, at the time, and the latter of whom resided near the spot several years as the managing director; and

I know that all the ore ground that could be got at conveniently was set at the survey days, so as to keep the concern afloat as long as they could; and let whoever will work it, they must not be led to expect a rich mine in night, with courses of ore that will at once be wrought by tributaries at 2s. in 11. If any are credulous enough to believe this, they will be woefully disappointed. As a proof of this, the ore, which was of good quality, up to 1815 fetched 6s. 10s. per ton. In 1822 only 5s. 17s.; and less for each of the seven years following,—the selling price per ton being respectively 5s. 10s., 5s. 8s., 5s. 5s., 5s. 2s., 6d., 4s. 17s., and for the last year only 3s. 10s. "Veritas" experience calls this "a good state of things; it does not, however, "harmonize" with my ideas thereon.

Fork the water to bottom, sink the shafts two or three levels under the old workings, and then look for dividends. I most heartily wish the party doing so may be rewarded handsomely, as I expect they would be. ANOVS (of Truro).

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—It would appear, from Capt. P. Clymo's remarks in your last, that his name had been made use of inadvertently. It is true that Capt. Clymo was not consulted in making out the prospectus, but it is also true that Captain Clymo wrote the report referred to, and he would easily have recognised it, had it been advertised with the prospectus in your Journal. I merely state this for the satisfaction of the public, and beg, herewith, to send a copy of a note written by Capt. Clymo on the 6th inst., and forwarded here, testifying to the accuracy of the report. R. C. MANUEL.

St. Blazey, Sept. 6.—I have seen a copy of my report, which is correct; but I knew nothing of the prospectus which appeared in the paper.—PETER CLYMO.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR.—A great deal has of late been said respecting gold being found in England. I can bear witness to the truth of such assertions, having seen it taken from the alluvial soil in sufficient quantities to fill a quill in a short time, but not enough to meet the outlay. I also know a place where a man earned a small pittance by streaming for gold for years. No lode was ever examined as to its being the source of its production. Seeing that Capt. Moorsom, with his able staff, has for some time resided at the Britannia Mine, I fully expected ere this to have seen his report as to the gold bearing of the alluvial deposits in the valleys below. The matter is one of considerable importance, as experience has hitherto taught us that even where gold is found plentiful in the alluvial soil the lodes are but rarely productive. We are told that the Britannia gossan contains gold. If so, to what extent do they expect to meet with it, if none is to be found in the alluvial deposits? Very few of these north country lodes ever contain gossan above 10 or 15 fms. deep: if it is found to contain a small portion of gold, which ends with the gossan, is that sufficient to meet the outlay of a mine? The chairman certainly acted with discretion in withholding a dividend until they had sold a sufficient quantity of gossan to warrant it. N. ENBOR.

BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINE.

SIR.—Having seen in your Journal of the 4th inst. a letter, purporting to be written by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, I think it my duty to state the facts as they occurred. Nearly three weeks since I had two interviews with Mr. Matthey, to know if they would crush about 6 tons of gold-bearing gossan, which Mr. Matthey, on the part of the firm, agreed to do, and terms were arranged. He also agreed to take charge of such gossan free of expense to the Britannia Company, until they were ready to crush the same, which they stated would be in three weeks. I informed Mr. Matthey at the same time that the gossan was then on its way to London; it did, in fact, arrive in a few days after, and is now waiting removal at the Angel Inn yard, Farringdon-street. I this day met Mr. Matthey, and he assured me that he knew nothing of the letter referred to, and that his partner (Mr. Johnson), who was out of town, though in constant communication with him, had not mentioned the subject. Barge-yard Chambers, Sept. 8.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEEL BROTHERS.

SIR.—I observe from time to time that these shares are regularly quoted in your Journal, and that mining brokers have them for sale. Being a resident on the mine, I am induced, through the medium of your columns, to give the shareholders some information respecting the present value of their property. It is generally believed in Cornwall that were Silver Valley worked in a spirited manner it would pay a good price to the adventurers for their outlay; this part of the mine, however, has not been worked at all since the present company became the proprietors of the sett, all operations having been exclusively directed to the silver lode, the value of which they have tested only at levels above the adit; the consequence has been, that so far the adventurers have not realised their anticipations of reaping a profit. For some time past no one has been employed in the mine; money is owing to miners hitherto employed, as well as to tradesmen; and it appears, from the frequent unsuccessful applications which have been made to the trustees and purser to settle these claims, that the only chance the creditors have left to obtain their money is by adopting legal steps, though there ought to be a balance in London in favour of the mine more than amply sufficient to pay all debts.—A. C. FAY: *Wheel Brothers, Sept. 8.*

STOKE CLIMSLAND CONSOLS.

SIR.—On reading your Journal of the 25th Aug., relative to this mine, it induced me to pay it a visit, and I write with pleasure to inform your readers the prospects presented. The lode is upwards of 30 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, mundie, priam, and black and yellow copper ore, and is certainly so extraordinary a discovery that you cannot think or speak too highly of its character. I have visited many of the great dividend-paying mines both in Devon and Cornwall, and never saw such promising indications—not even in Devon Great Consols. I am glad to say it is in the hands of a most respectable and spirited party, the management of which is held by the fortunate adventurers in Devon Great Consols, who have commenced the erection of a new steam-engine, manufactured by Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., the eminent founders of Tavistock. The mine is situated in a good locality, with every prospect of becoming one of the first-rate dividend-paying mines; and I am given to understand that some of the proprietors have secured the western ground adjoining Stoke Climsland Consols, where the lode traverses through the sett. P. M. T.

WHEEL TREMAYNE.

SIR.—It would have been more satisfactory had Mr. R. M. Mitchell named the "smelting-house within three miles of the mine," to whom all the tin from this mine had gone for two years past, "without exception," and why a copy of the quarterly accounts had not been sent you for insertion. I see you put July dividend among the lists for August, not receiving it in due time. In the latter month, the one made at West Wheel Providence ought likewise to have appeared, and as it has not, I presume the quarterly statement of that mine also has not been forwarded you. This, I am sure, he will admit is an irregularity, and see corrected in future; and as he names the high quality of the tin, that being as good as gold, he will get rid of unpleasant rumours that are flying around.—JUNIAS: *Lombard-street, Sept. 7.*

SPEARNE CONSOLS.

SIR.—I have had my attention drawn to your quotation of 8½ for the above shares, whilst in the market, and during last week, no shares could be had under 9½, to which latter price I sold, and gave you the quotation. I am ready to give an advance for these shares, and I feel obliged to you to refer me to the party who will sell in accordance with my offer; or, it will answer the purpose equally well, if you will explain whether the quotation of 8½ was founded upon *bona fide* transactions, or given by a "bear" of the shares.—JAMES CROFTS: *King-street, Sept. 9.*

[The quotation as inserted appears to have been too low: we had 8½, returned to us by a shareholder as a price at which he would purchase; but, a demand arising, their value, before our publication was issued, increased to that named by Mr. Crofts, and they may now be called, we believe, 9½, 10.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TREBURGET UNITED MINE.—On Saturday last, the corner-stone of an engine-house, for a 30-inch cylinder engine, was laid, under the direction of Messrs. Loam and Hocking, the engineers. The first stone being set, Mrs. Bant, the wife of Mr. John Bant, of Lower Safferton (the proprietor of the royalty), presented the whole party with refreshments, when "Success to Mr. and Mrs. Bant, their family, and the mine," was drunk with much applause. This mine is situated in the parish of St. Teath, near Camelford, Cornwall, and for several years past has been partially worked by a small company of Cornish adventurers; but for want of capital to carry out an effectual working, it has changed hands, and is now undergoing spirited operations. This extensive sett contains several promising lead lodes, the greater part of which are running in a parallel direction through the extent of the sett, north and south, a distance of from 300 to 400 fms., in a piece of flat moor ground, underlying against a gentle decline to the west, and deposited in strata of soft kyllas and flookan; the gossan is of a highly metalliferous character; amongst which are to be found the well-known old Treburget principal lodes, which mine is immediately adjoining to the south, and in its former working produced upwards of 11,000L to the lord fees only. The present engine-shaft is on a site which will command five lodes discovered in the adit level, where they present every appearance of nearing mineral deposits; and what will greatly tend to facilitate the expectations of the adventurers is, that at the 7 fathom level, which has been opened by the assistance of a small water-wheel, one of these lodes is intersected by a very promising caunter lode, at which junction scarcely anything could be done by the increase of water; notwithstanding, excellent stones of lead were taken from it, good for silver; and there is every reason to hope that when the new engine-shaft is sunk to the 10 fm. level, and a cross-cut driven to the five above-named lodes (which are included in a distance of about 30 fathoms, and very near the junction of the caunter), this will be found a highly productive mine.

SILVER-LEAD MINING IN WALES.—Among the numerous adventures which hold out the most satisfactory prospects of developing to its full extent the mineral riches of the Principality, and establishing it as one of the most valuable and prolific mineral districts in the kingdom, we have received the prospectus of a company formed for working a valuable mineral property situated about two miles from Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire, under the designation of the Gorn Lead Mining Company. It is held under lease from Lord Mostyn, of which seventeen years are unexpired, at moderate dues; and an extension of the term may be obtained immediately. The mine has been worked for several years with much success, and is still, with curtailed workings, yielding a good return. From the reports of several mine agents, there appears little doubt but that the lode, which averages 20 feet wide, is that of the Lisburne and Cwmystwyt mines, from which such large quantities of mineral have been obtained. Capt. Matthew Francis, having inspected and reported fully on the position and prospects, and anticipating a large increase of ore in depth, has recommended the deeper sinking of the shafts into the untried portion of the lode, and the erection of a water-wheel, or hydraulic pressure engine. To carry out these recommendations, the company has been formed, with a capital of 12,000L, in shares of 11. each. The buildings, consist of storehouse, office, smithy, mill-house, water-wheel, crushing cylinders, and all other necessary appliances. In corroboration of Mr. Francis's views, the manager of the Gorn Mine for nine years, Capt. Thos. Owen, states that from his experience he is confident the lead hitherto raised has been out from only pipes or strings running from the main body of the ore (at probably about 20 fms. below the present workings); and with the whole circumstances under consideration, the property appears well worthy of spirited prosecution, as holding out most eligible means for permanent investment of capital.

NANT-Y-CAR COPPER MINE (Rhayader).—Being requested by a friend to look at this mine, which lies on the Breconshire boundary, about eight miles from this town, I send you an account of my personal inspection. The sett is a mile in extent, and well supplied with water. The ground is high in the north end, but descends rapidly to the Rhyant River, which separates it from another mine called the Dalrihow. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of nearly 50 fms., at about 30 fms. distance, and a first level driven 43 fms. north of the engine-shaft. A new 50-feet diameter water-wheel is nearly completed, and will be reported ready for service next week. A crushing-mill in connection therewith is also getting up, and would shortly be completed, when the new wheel will pump the water and work the mill together, while the old wheel of 24 ft. will work the drawing-machine. The first level is driven about 30 fms. on the course of the lode between the two shafts: 15 fms. of this ground is already apportioned for stopping, and six men are employed in that duty; the lode in these stops is about 5 ft. wide, composed of lime, spar, kyllas, and yellow copper ore, producing at least 1½ ton of rich ore per fm. A good cargo of copper will shortly be raised from these stops. The ore is much stronger in the bottom of this level than on the back or stops, and there is, therefore, every reason to rely on its increasing in richness below the 43 fm. level. Between this and the 53 fm. level the ore will, I think, be found of great richness; and if the ground between these levels should produce no more than 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, there would be on that back alone full 150 fms. of ore ground, producing 225 tons of copper, worth, according to the captain's valuation, 200L per ton. The engine-shaft has been sunk 45 fms., or 5 fms. below the first 43 fm. level. It will soon intersect the lode in the 53 fm. level. In the bottom of the old workings, about 25 fms. south from the end of the 45 fm. level, there are very strong runs of ore, equal to any I have seen in this mine, and I strongly advise this level being driven on without loss of time, in order to intersect these runs of ore, and drain the old workings. No doubt much fine ore may be got from the back of this level alone, the produce of which, I was informed, had been assayed some time since, and found to contain upwards of 33 per cent. of pure copper. The workings in this mine are in active progress, although more men might, I think, be employed advantageously, especially in the 43 fm. level. They have got between 35 and 40 tons of copper ore on the bank, which they report will be increased to at least 50 tons by the end of the month, and I understand the cost of raising and dressing the ore will not exceed 21. 10s. per ton. This is altogether a most promising mine, and will, no doubt, prove a fortunate adventure to the shareholders.

NINNIS AND NANTHISACK MINES (tin and copper, Wendron and Constantine).—The locality of this concern is so well known as to need but little comment. The sets are very extensive, and in the immediate vicinity of good dividend-paying mines—viz., Wheal Trumpet Consols, Wheal Lovel, Wheal Ann, Wheal Vyvyan, and Trevenon, and many others that have from the earliest period derived vast profits by laying open numberless tin lodes that run through this rich mineral district, which may be truly said to have never been more profitable to the adventurers. Hitherto the sets of Ninnis and Nanthisack have been wrought by four individuals, although done has cost them a considerable sum, and has been most judiciously expended. Further capital is required, and new leases are engrossing for 21 years, at the liberal dues of 1-18th. They have an abundant supply of water at all seasons for draining the mine to a considerable depth, crushing, dressing, and other purposes, a water-wheel erected and at work, engine-shaft sinking, and the mines progressing in depth as well as extent on the lodes, from whence large and remunerative returns are expected to be made at an early period.

VYVYAN UNITED IRON AND COPPER MINES.—This adventure, situated at Withiel, Cornwall, is held under lease for 21 years from Sir Richard R. Vyvyan, Bart., M.P., at dues of 1-16th on the copper, and 9d. per ton on the iron, extending three quarters of a mile from east to west, and half a mile from north to south. On the southern portion of the sett, in a vein running north and south, rich ironstone is found in great abundance, yielding 55 per cent. of pure metal, which can be raised at cost state with no present improvement, new machinery, cheapness of timber, not relied upon as the principal feature of the mines. Two lodes producing grey copper ore of extraordinary quality have been intersected, specimens of which have yielded, by analysis, 57½ and 60 per cent. of copper respectively; and fully to develop the resources of the sett, which has hitherto been carried on by private parties, it is divided into 3750 shares, on the Cost-book System. The sett is situated contiguous to the Wadebridge and Bodmin Railway, by which the transit of ores and materials is effected in the most economic manner.

EAST BIRCH TOR MINE has, this week, been inspected by one of the first mining agents in Cornwall—Capt. Joseph Jennings, the manager of Tresavean—who said, after inspecting the surface and the lodes underground, "This mine does not want me nor any one else to recommend it; for it will recommend itself to any man or company who knows anything of mining. Down with your new engine-shaft 20 fms. under the adit, drive east and west on the lodes, and erect a 40-hp. steam engine; and if you have not water-power sufficient to put in a fire-engine, as you can raise tin enough for that number of heads to crush by a few men, for we have nothing equal to this in Cornwall where I have been."

BOILING WELL MINE (COPPER).—This sett is situated in the parish of Gwithian, Cornwall, and within half a mile of Hayle. Six east and west lodes have been discovered, running a mile in length through the sett, and the Alfred Consols great cross-course passes through its whole breadth. The mine has been opened to a depth of 40 fms., and the small engine erected by the former proprietors having been overpowered by the water, led to the suspension of the works. The present company intend immediately to erect a 60-in. cylinder steam-engine, which will carry the shaft down 100 fms. below the present depth, and at the same time to work the lodes in the upper levels, where immediate returns can be made. The sett is held on lease for 21 years, at 1-24th dues, and the adventure is divided into 1000 shares, 11. paid, for the working of the mine, not as premium. The agents state there is no doubt as to the profitable results of the undertaking.

WHEAL TREASURY.—By the erection of a new steam-engine, this mine will shortly be in more active operation, and it is fully expected that after draining the old bottoms, and clearing the levels, much valuable ground will be met with. In a former working it gave a profit of 80,000L to a few proprietors; and, comparatively, past state with no present improvement, new machinery, cheapness of timber, present price of copper and tin, with the new lodes lately discovered, it may confidently be expected that Treasury will, at no distant period, rank with the best mines in the district. The parties engaged have the fullest reliance that, with only a moderate outlay, the mine will be brought into a regular course of working, and they entertain no doubt as to the result.

WHEAL JANE TIN AND COPPER MINE is situated in the parish of Altarnun, near Five Lanes, on the great road leading from Launceston to Bodmin, and comprises within its limits all the estates of Wildmoor and Harfoot's Park, being full three-quarters of a mile east and west on the course of the lodes, and about the same north and south, and is bounded on the north and west by two very valuable and productive tin mines, Altarnun Consols and Wheal Messenger; on the east by the Alveney Tin Mine. There are five regular east and west lodes traversing this sett; on one of the most important lodes, the ancient worked to considerable extent on its course, to the depth of 4 fathoms, that being as good as gold, they could manage as they pleased; and, as they have not water-power sufficient to put in a fire-engine, as you can raise tin enough for that number of heads to crush by a few men, for we have nothing equal to this in Cornwall where I have been."

EAST WHEAL VOR TIN AND COPPER (Helston) is in the lands of C. W. Popham, Esq., in beautiful strata of kyllas and granite, and adjoins the celebrated and profitable tin mine, Wheal Vor, one of the most productive in Cornwall, having realised upwards of half a million sterling profit. The sett of East Wheal Vor is 800 fms. long and 400 wide, in a stratum most congenial for yielding vast quantities of tin. The former parties worked it down to a 55 fm. level for copper, which mineral they found in the shallow levels in depth, however, it proves to make tin, and a considerable sale of it was made from the 40, where they drove some distance, the bottom yielding better than the back; and Capt. Richard Blight, jun., and company, the present state with no present improvement, new machinery, cheapness of timber, present price of copper and tin, with the new lodes lately discovered, it may confidently be expected that Treasury will, at no distant period, rank with the best mines in the district. The parties engaged have the fullest reliance that, with only a moderate outlay, the mine will be brought into a regular course of working, and they entertain no doubt as to the result.

Wheal Vor, thus expressing himself in his report, says, "In looking at the operations that have been carried on in East Wheal Vor, and taking into consideration the great extent of ground, the number of distinct and regular lodes, and the superior locality, such a mining property is rarely to be met with;" and corroborated by respectable agents employed by the London committee of management, &c. The adit is 22 fathoms from surface, the engine-shaft 40 fms. deeper, from whence a cross-cut north intersects the lode 2½ feet wide. Flat-roof shaft is down to the 55 fm. level; and a 50 fm. level, extended east on the course of the lode 5 fms., that will work at a tribute of 8s. 11. 11d., the end of the lode is under the course of the tin lode in the 40, where for 30 fms. long it will work at 8s. tribute, and by continuing it on will intersect the caunter lode in about four months, 40 fms. from whence it will enter the granite formation. Both these circumstances are of an important character, particularly in this district, where they infallibly make large and profitable bunches of ore at the respective junctions. The engine-house and all other necessary buildings are on the mine, in good condition. The former party worked by means of a 40-inch cylinder engine and 10-inch pitwork, the water being then only three strokes a minute. This power will be fully adequate to command it for the future, and to make greater depth. A steam engine, in addition, will be required, and serve for drawing and crushing purposes. They expended from 5000L to 6000L on labour; all which will prove advantageous to the future working; and 6000L additional capital is estimated will make East Wheal Vor one of the most successful tin mines in the district. The dues are 1-18th, for an unexpired term of 21 years; 10,000 shares, at 11. 1s. each; on the Cost-book System, and no further liability: 6000 of these are now appropriating to respectable applicants, and the remainder 4000 are held by the proprietors to cover past outlay and expenses. The offices are at 75, Cornhill, where plans, specimens, and reports, from practical mine agents of high celebrity, may be inspected.

CHEMICAL BLOW-PIPE CASE FOR GOLD-SEEKERS.—As a practical companion to the *Chemistry of Gold*, by Dr. Scofield, Messrs. Bland and Long, of 159, Fleet-street, have arranged a very neat and portable apparatus for blow-pipe investigations, by aid of which the gold-seeker can immediately determine the presence of the precious metals in any suspected mineral. The case contains a selection of the best tests for gold, silver, and platinum, and as its successful use needs but little knowledge of chemical science, we have little doubt that numbers of those who are about to visit the auriferous regions of Australia and California will avail themselves of so useful a companion, and find it of great benefit to their future investigations.

NORWICH.—The manufacture of vinegar has been identified for a considerable period with this town, and no little pride was occasioned by the award of the Royal Commission of the Gold Medal to Messrs. Hills and Underwood. The inquiry of the Analytical Sanitary Commission, as expounded by the *Lancet*, has followed close upon this distinguished honour; and this most useful body has fully confirmed the justice of the former decision. The vinegar made by Messrs. Hills and Underwood is thus pronounced by both commissions free from sulphuric acid or other mineral acids, with which most vinegars are so strongly imbued, while it possesses the taste and aroma of the finest white wine vinegar of France, and which latter, by the way, so called, is too often a horrible compound of pyrolysous acid—an acrimonious distillation from wood. We are naturally desirous of giving our fellow-townsmen all the publicity of these two important decisions, and our London readers the information that Messrs. Hills and Underwood have a first establishment of some magnitude in Eastcheap in that city.—*Norfolk Paper.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS ARE FIRST-RATE REMEDIES FOR THE CURB OF BAD LEGS.—Mrs. Elizabeth Fields, of No. 11, Naylor-street, Liverpool, was afflicted for many years with a dreadful bad leg, and which, after trying innumerable remedies without experiencing the slightest relief, was pronounced to be incurable. Notwithstanding this, however, she determined on giving Holloway's ointment a trial. She used it for a few days, and the swelling of the leg subsided, and the pain, Liverpool (who can vouch for the accuracy of this statement), and by persevering in their use for a short time, the wounds were completely healed, and her leg perfectly cured, to the astonishment of her neighbours, who had witnessed its dreadful condition.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 24, Strand, London.

NORBURY (COPE).—The level is made secure and is in good working order to the old shaft, which the men are now going through; they were idle on Friday, being short of timber: they left their tools underground, and by morning would have thought they had been painted with a thick coat of green; the men came in contact with a small stagnant pool, with green slime, like moss, which they foolishly flooded away; one of them ought to have known better, having worked a considerable time in the copper mines at North Carolina and different parts of America.

NORTH BASSET.—The lode in the 92 fm. level, driving west of the new shaft, is 3 feet wide, a good lode of yellow and grey ore. We have again commenced driving the new shaft below the 92 fm. level; the lode is about 3 feet wide, and over throughout. In the 83 cross-cut we have again intersected a branch about 6 inches wide, with beautiful stones of solid yellow ore, and a large stream of water issuing from it. In the winze sinking below the 82 fm. level the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 82 fm. level, driving east of Miner's shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. Our tribute department still continues to look well.

NORTH BULLER.—The ground in the engine-shaft is much harder than it has been, having met with a floor of capel, spar, &c.; on Friday, the 27th ult., we set to nine men 1 fm., at 201. We have not yet cut the lode in the 53 cross-cut north, but have nearly passed through the hard elvan, set to six men, 1 fm., at 84.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90 fm. level, east of west shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 157 per fm. In the 80, east of ditto, the lode is 20 in. wide, with good stones of ore, and looking kindly. The 70, east of John Michael's shaft, is suspended, and the men are now employed at Treleigh, in the 113, west of Garden's. The 60, east of ditto, is also suspended, and the men likewise engaged in the 13, driving east of Garden's. In the winze below the 60, east of the shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive at present. Michael's shaft, below the 60, is sinking in the country. We are now engaged repairing west shaft, and getting up stands, in order to put the steam winch to draw the stuff, which we hope to complete in a short time.

NORTH TAMAR.—We have a good improvement in our mine. The 38 fm. level is looking well; there is a good lode in this level, and we have also cut a lode nearly half a mile further south, 3 ft. wide, underlaying into a fine elvan course; from 10 to 15 fms., I consider, will bring them together; I have set 5 fms. to sink, at 10s. per fm. We have a cross-cut in the elvan at surface, and a strong indication of soon having a good lode in this quarter, which will enhance the value of the mine.

NORTH WHEEL ROBERT.—The lode in the 30 end, west of Murchison's engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide; the north part of it for 18 inches wide is saving work, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; I have had a stone of the ore assayed, which produced 25½ per cent.; the lode in the same level east is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, white iron, mundle, and occasionally spots of copper ore. The lode in the adit end is unproductive at present. The shaftmen are driving the cross-cut north to the 42; this cross-cut is now 5½ fms. from the shaft, and we expect we have yet 3½ fms. more to drive to intersect the lode, where we have reason to expect a good lode for copper ore.

PAR CONSOLS.—Within the last week a large lode in the 80 fathom level, in the eastern part of this mine (and which lode has not before been productive of copper), has been proved; it is 1½ feet wide, 2½ feet of which contains ore, producing 5 or 6 tons per fathom; in depth this lode will be in West Fowey set; it is, therefore, a most important discovery for both mines. At West Fowey, the ends are generally improving. A good parcel of ore will be sampled on the 9th of September—value about 9500.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—In the 48 fm. level, east of Garden's shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and very much improved, with good stones of ore throughout. In Garden's shaft, sinking under the 48 fm. level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. We have the water in fork at Pembroke in the 70 fm. level, and shall this week drop the lift to the 80. I am sorry to say we find a large quantity of rubbish to clear in 2 different levels. At East Crinnis, in the 30 fm. level, east of Hunter's, the lode is 18 in. wide, and very promising; the winze sinking under the 30 fm. level, north of Clark's, is holed to the 40 fm. level. At Truscott's, driving east on the north lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, with a beautiful appearance; we are expecting daily to cut a course of ore. In the 50 fm. level, driving towards Wheel Unity, the lode is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore and mundle. In the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with some very good stones of ore. In the 20 fm. level, on Thomas's south lode, in the west end, the lode is small (about 6 in. wide); but in the east end it is 3 ft. wide, looking very promising, with some very rich stones of ore. We have the water in this part of the mine, between the 70 and 80, and hope by the end of the week to have the 80 quite dry. You will see by the last setting that we have set several new bargains.

PENHALE CONSOLS.—Engine-shaft: The sumpten are progressing rapidly with clearing up the shaft below the 48 fm. level, and now down in the back of the 38, which we hope to commence clearing in course of another week. Morcom's shaft: We have commenced clearing and securing this shaft below the 48, which at present is quite full of rubbish. Gurney's shaft: We are still clearing below the 38 fm. level, and hope to communicate the same with the 48 in a few days.

POLGEAR AND LANCARROW.—The 25 fm. level is driven west of engine-shaft about 2 fms.; lode without alteration. We have set two fms., at 61 per fm. At Wheel Moyle, the lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide, much the same as when reported on last; set 2 fms., at 141 per fm. At the new shaft, about 80 fms. east of Wheel Moyle shaft, we cut the lode about 4 fms. from the surface, but the water was too quick to allow us to sink any further.

PORKELIS UNITED.—Tymorgie lode in the west is fast improving in size and quality. The stopes are still looking well. On the north lode, we have good piece of ground east and west of the western winze. We shall not be able to proceed with the ends until we have another shaft sunk to the 24 fm. level. Grown lode east is 4 ft. wide, worth 4s. to 5s. per bushel; west, the lode is more than 4½ ft. wide, and is much improved, worth upwards of 4s. per bushel. The stopes are still looking well. No. 1 lode is still as good as ever, and is set on tribute at 3s. in 17. The engine-shaft is sunk 7½ fms. in good ground. We hope to get our engine house up in six or seven weeks. Our prospects are most encouraging, and we were never looking better than at present.

SILVER BROOK.—We have suspended sinking the engine-shaft; the water is become too powerful for manual labour. Everything, however, is set in perfect order for dropping the pitwork immediately the engine goes to work, which engine will be fixed forthwith. The engine-house is raised, the roof will be put on in course of a day or two, and I write by this day's post to the engineer, requesting him to come up at once and proceed with the operations. The boiler-house is raised sufficiently high for the boiler, and the stack is in course of building. We have resumed driving the adit north—the lode in which is 6 ft. wide, with regular walls; the flooken by the side of it is 4 ft. wide, with granular galena disseminated throughout. Many mine agents have seen it, and have pronounced it the most promising thing at the depth explored they ever saw. We are also opening the old men's south level, where fine stones of lead are to be seen; and I fully believe that, by driving a few fathoms further south, where there is a general channel of ground for lead, a productive lode will be found in this part of the mine, between the 70 and 80, and hope by the end of the week to have the 80 quite dry. You will see by the last setting that we require time to make correct plans—plans that can be depended upon for future workings, and without these reports cannot be relied on.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The 66 fm. level east, on the south lode, is yielding ½ ton of ore per fm. Your's lode, in the 66 level, is looking very promising, producing saving work; the level is coming under the bunch of ore in the west, and is likely to be equally as good. Your's lode, in the 54 west, is yielding 1½ ton per fm. The 42 west is yielding from ½ to 1 ton per fm. In the 32 the lode is split into branches, but still producing a little ore.

SOUTH WHEEL RUSSELL.—We are continuing to sink Rundle's engine-shaft, which is now down about 20 fms. The ground is more favourable for sinking, and we have occasionally stones of ore in the branches, which are underlaying towards the lode. We have nothing new in the adit level, driving north on the cross-course. At the shaft sinking on the Wheel Arthur lode, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, with portions of ore.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—At Hawkin's shaft the lode is of the same character as when cut; a very kindly lode at 7 fms. from surface. From Hoppet's shaft we are at present sending enough tinstuff to our stamps in one day to keep them at work for a week, and there is no limit as yet to the quantity we can send to the surface. The tinstuff is of the fair average quality of our county, and the tin is of exceedingly good quality.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 fm. level the lode is 18 inches wide, composed of capel, mundle, and spots of ore. In the 205 the lode is 1 ft. wide, good stamps work. The 190 is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise a winze for ventilation. In the 175 the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and passing through ground of a promising character. In the 160 the lode is 2 feet wide, and producing work of good quality. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 145 the lode is 18 in. wide, and yielding work of a promising appearance. At the north mine the engine-shaft is down 11 fms. In 1 ft. 6 in. below the 90 fm. level. In the 90 end north the lode is 4 feet wide, 1 foot of which is rich work. In the 80 the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of capel and fluor-spar, with a small quantity of ore; in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, good saving work. We sampled on Saturday, the 4th instant, computed 73 tons of rich silver-lead ores, samples of which have been sent to the different smelters, for sale on the 14th inst.

TAVY CONSOLS.—We are getting on well with the dressing for the next sampling. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 36 fm. level is 5 feet wide, 4 feet splendid work; in the western end there is a good course of ore, 2½ ft. wide; the lode in the eastern end of the stopes is 6 feet wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm., and improving daily; this end is going into whole ground from surface to the bottom of the mine. In stopping the plat deeper for more advantageous work, we have discovered a branch of ore 2 ft. wide, worth 2½ ton; this also is going away in whole ground. In Matthew's cross-cut north, in the 36 fm. level, we are breaking some good stones of ore, but as yet we are not into the main part of the lode. We are expecting to hole the rise from the 36 to the 46 level; as soon as this is done we shall drive the 46 end east and also the 36, where we can rely upon having a rich lode in both ends; we shall likewise commence stopping the back of the 56, where the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 327 per fm.; these places will augment our returns. The lode in the 24 level east is 3 feet wide, saving work; we have 10 fathoms more to drive before we get in over the course of ore we now have in the back of the 36; this is whole ground from surface. The south lode in the 30 fm. level, going east, is 6 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and black and grey copper ore; opening tribute ground, and every appearance of approaching a course of ore; this place is also in whole ground from surface to the bottom of the mine. In the cross-cut driving north, in the 12 fm. level, we have cut a beautiful branch, 6 in. wide, composed of mundle, quartz, and stones of ore, of good quality. We may now expect the lode daily; this cross-cut is 70 fathoms west of where we have the course of ore in the 36, and directly under Eastman's late pit, where we had a good lode 10 fathoms wide, and from whence we sampled thousands of pounds worth of ores: here we were cut off by the slide, and we were also in the 30 fm. level. As we found our course of ore at the last named, under the slide, much improved, I fully believe it will be the same at the 12, where we had the best course of ore above the slide ever seen in Tavy Consols. The cross-cut is easy for driving—price, 41 per fm. The ground is a light kilas, and highly metalliferous; between every head we find spots and strings of ore, of rich quality, which looks well for the lode when cut.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 182 fm. level, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 241 per fm. In the 153 fm. level, east of said shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 107 per fm. In Martin's east shaft, sinking below the 142 fm. level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 167 per fm. The stopes in the back of the 110 fm. level are worth 107 per fm. Chapple's lode in the 142 fm.

level, west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin. In the 130 fm. level, west of downright shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 81 per fm. for tin and copper. In the 120 fm. level, west of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 107 per fm. for copper. In the 110 fm. level west the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 61 per fm. for tin and copper. In the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 127 per fm. At North Tincroft, the lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, worth 307 per fm. In the 130 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 751 per fm.; in the west end we have not as yet cut the lode west of the cross-course, but expect to do so in the course of a few days. In the 110 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 1½ feet wide, producing good stones of copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 251 per fm.; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 87 per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 107 per fm. In the 100, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive; in the same level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 181 per fm. In Garland's winze, sinking below this level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 121 per fm. In Sims's winze, 12 fms. further west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 201 per fm. Dunkin's lode in the 110, west of the engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, saving work for tin and copper; in the 110, east of Simcox's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin. In the 90, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 61 per fm. for copper. In the winze sinking below the 84, west of said shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 127 per fm.

TOKENBURY CONSOLS.—We forked Crouch's shaft last night, and find the cross-cut extended 30 fms., which has intersected two lodes, E 3 and E 4; E 3 is extended west 10 fms., composed of mundle, spar, and peach; the same lode east about 8 fathoms, of the same character. E 4 lode is extended west 12 fms., composed of mundle, quartz, and spots of ore. On the cross-course, south of Crouch's shaft, are several small veins, which kept back the water, and with great difficulty I got to D lode, which is extended 25 fms., composed of gossan, mundle, and spots of ore; this lode is 3 ft. wide; the ground is hard at present, but hope as we approach the cross-course it will prove more favourable. The men are securing and clearing the 65 fm. level, so as to drive on the lode.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—We have put two men extra on the St. Gongo adit, and are daily expecting to set the lode. We are stamping the best tinstuff on the hill, and shall in a few days be able to tell you the produce of the sale.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In the 113, east of Garden's shaft, we have commenced to drive, and find the lode to be about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and mundle, but very little ore at present; in the same level, west of ditto, we have also commenced driving the end, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, impregnated with mundle and some spots of ore. The 100, west of Garden's, is still driving south to prove the lode; in the same level, east of Christie's, the lode is 16 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 125, at Garden's, we have done but little for this week, owing to some of our lifts being out of repair in the shaft, and in consequence the water has not been out for the men to work in the ends. We have set a new pitch this week in the back adit, in the 125, at Garden's, by the 11, in 17. All our other pitches are looking pretty well, and yielding a fair quantity of ore.

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—We have nothing particular to notice in the underground workings this week, except that the lode appears to be larger in the 100. level east. We have got our stamps to work again, and they work exceedingly well; we expect to be obliged to put more men to work on the flat lode next month, to prepare work for them by the time we have plenty of water, as the present number of hands on this lode will not raise work enough for a full stream of water.

WEST BASSET.—The 65 fm. level east, on the caunter lode, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 42 east, on the north lode, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 30 fathom level east is producing good stones of ore. Some of the ends have improved during the week.

WESTON (LEAD).—We are making better progress in Cross's level than formerly; the breast at present is very wet, and the water runs so strong that it prevents the men from working; the ground is more favourable for driving. No. 3 dump, at Cwn Dingo, will be deep enough about another fortnight to commence driving out, in order to get under the old workings; the lode is poor at present, owing to a hard bar coming in, which we shall be through in a few days.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—I have just returned from a careful inspection of the mine, having availed myself of the latest opportunity previous to the general meeting, to have got into a position to see the mine in its present state. The Wheel Fire lode, in the 35 fm. level below adit, or 56 fms. from surface, but the lode evidently not having continued at the same underlie as seen in the adit level, we have not as yet reached the object. I have measured to-day (1st inst.) as I also did on Friday last, the distances, &c., and we find that we have driven to the point where the lode should have come, if no alteration had taken place in its dip northward, but we are daily expecting to cut the lode; the ground is good for driving, and quite congenial for copper. The new lode, I may justly remark, is a great and grand discovery; the size of the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, driving will average 8 feet wide, and is composed of gossan, mundle, lead, black and yellow copper, and a most beautiful spar; we have branches of silver-lead on the walls of it from 2 to 3 in. wide. The course of the lode to-day (1st inst.) in the present end is 27° north of east and south of west, its underlie north 2 feet in a fm., and it is evident from appearances that the 11 fathom level is just on the top of a course of copper ore; a more promising lode has never been discovered in the parish of Illogan. We have not yet reached the intersection with Wheel Fire lode, but are only a short distance from it; this being reached, we shall at once find it an easy matter to decide for a flat-roof shaft upon the course of the lode from surface, to be got by the present steam-engine; the length of rods will be about 190 fms., and can be well managed. The driving already made upon this lode amounts to 12 fms., and I am strongly of opinion that the ores produced (silver-lead, mundle, and copper) will more than pay all the expenses of sinking and driving on this lode. I would recommend immediate preparations being made for laying down flat-rods, and sinking below the present workings. In conclusion, I beg to say we have every prospect to warrant the expectation of soon making West United Hills a rich dividend-paying mine.

WEST WHEEL FANNY.—The lode in the trial shaft is 4 feet wide, composed of splendid gossan, quartz, prlan, flooken, &c., is remarkably kindly, and promises fair for an abundance of mineral at a shallow depth. We intend bringing up a lobby to unwater the shaft 8 feet below its present bottom, which will enable us to drive upon the course of the lode, at a depth of 12 to 15 fms., without the aid of any machinery; it is generally believed that in doing so, although at so shallow a depth, good bunches of lead ore will be met with.

WEST WHEEL RUSSELL.—We are continuing to sink Richards's engine-shaft on the course of the lode, which is improved, the lode being 2 feet wide, with spar, mundle, and having more copper ore in it. We have strong hopes that we shall not sink much deeper before we make a good discovery in this part of the mine. I am glad to inform you that we have a very great improvement in the lode in the 60 west. It is now from 2 to 3 feet wide, and worth 3 tons of good ore per fm. The lode in the 37 fm. level is just as when I reported a month ago. We have discontinued sinking Bayly's shaft for the present, and are cutting a plat in the 15 fm. level, and intend to draw the stuff by horse-power from this point, it being very expensive to haul at this depth by manual power. The lode in the adit level is as last reported.

WHEEL ADAMS.—We forked the water from the bottom, or 85 fm. level, and went into it yesterday (Sept. 7th), and found it much less damaged than could be expected—in fact, a couple of days will clear the whole. We were surprised to see by the Mining Journal of last week that some party had written that the mine had come together at all. No alteration was made in the pitwork as left by the former managers until it gave way; therefore, it cannot be imputed to the mismanagement of the present parties that the water rose while repairing and altering the pitwork. Everything is going on very satisfactorily; the ground in the north shaft is improving, and next week we prepare to cross-cut the lode.

WHEEL ANNA CONSOLS.—The western end, on Thomas's lode, is at present unproductive, and as it is uncertain whether a part of this lode is not further south, we have put men to work in that direction to prove this. We have set a cross-cut to drive north from engine-shaft, to intersect the north lode, which are large and tany, and there is every reason to expect will be productive in depth. We are also about to commence a new winch-shaft on the course of tin gone down from the adit, somewhat east of our present workings in the 12 on the north and south lodes, which, when holed, will enable us to break away the tin ground to advantage. Both the north and south, in driving east, are getting out of the disorder which their junction together produced, and are assuming their regular course, independent of each other; and the south lode is already large, and very promising, being 2 ft. wide, worth about 1½ cwt. per 100 sacks.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—North lode: No change in the 50 west. The 35 east is poor—being near the great cross-course; the lode in the 35 west is 3½ feet wide, composed of peach, prlan, and good stones of ore; the winze sinking below is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundle, and good stones of copper ore. Vivian's lode in the 100, west of said shaft, is 107 per fm. We have commenced a new rise (Burgess's), about 18 fms. east of the cross-cut in the 35, where the lode is producing 2½ tons of copper ore per fm., worth 77 per ton. The lode in the 20 west has been holed 2 fms. north; and we have just seen through the lode, which is 5 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore of good quality. Great south lode: In driving the cross-cut south towards this lode, we have cut through a branch, 14 in. wide, of strong dark capel, with stones of yellow copper ore. We are now in a beautiful kilas, and fully expect to meet with the main part of the lode in a few days. The water has become powerful, and is gradually increasing.

WHEEL BAZELY.—I am much pleased to notice the improved appearances of the copper lode you are shodding on in this mine, it being about 7 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and mundle, and in a congenial channel of kilas ground. This cannot be far off from two cross-courses, and I consequently expect to shode on until their intersection, when a great improvement may be expected. Your proposed adit will come in about 40 fms. deep, and will be a trial whether the lode will warrant machinery or further outlay. I strongly advise you to push on this as fast as possible.—H. HORSWILL: Sept. 6.

Hington Down, Sept. 7.—Having, by desire, inspected Wheel Bazely, situated in the parish of St. Dominick, I found that, by costeaning, a large east and west course has been discovered, varying from 5 to 7 feet wide, with the usual characteristics accompanying the most productive lodes in this and the adjoining county (Devon). I also approve the proposed adit being immediately commenced, which will intersect the lode before alluded to, at a depth of about 40 fms., where it is confidently hoped from evidences at surface, not only on the master lode, but others of equal promise—viz., a north and south lode, which, according to the best opinions of the day, cannot fail to enhance the value of the adventure. In conclusion, I strongly recommend a vigorous and spirited prosecution of the above proposed work, as recommended at the meeting, and confidently hope good results will follow.—W. RICHARDS.

WHEEL CATHERINE.—Since our last report, we have forked the water, and set the shaft to cut down, and other necessary work, for 91, preparatory to our sinking under the 12 fm. level with all expedition. Our wheel is a substantial and powerful one, and working exceedingly well. We have lessened our surface cost considerably, and commenced driving the adit level south on the course of the lode.

WHEEL CREBOR.—We are now through the cross-course to the 34, but not enough seen of the lode to report on; I have seen more ore in the end since we reached the cross-course than has been seen in that end before, and I anticipate a good change shortly. We have a great change in the ground in the 24 for the better; the kilas has become a soft light drap; we shall cross-cut this and the 34 fm. level very shortly, and see the north and south lodes, and I expect it will be a most successful result. The lode in Carlyn's winze has been disturbed with a slide for some days past, but appears to be getting more settled and compact—we have a good lode in it still; it is a fine course of ore of the whole depth of the winze (now upwards of 5 fms. The other parts of the mine are without any material alteration. Our tributers are likely to send up a good pile of ore.

WHEEL FANNY.—I have nothing of importance to communicate. The shaftmen are engaged in cutting down the shaft with all possible dispatch; I hope to complete it in a few days. The men driving on the caunter lead lode are prevented from working, not having sufficient air, by reason of the engine-shaft being collapsed. The men are engaged about other work for the engine. The engine-neers will forward to you to-morrow (8th inst.), and state when the engine will work.

WHEEL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Thorne's shaft: In the 97 fathom level north the ground is good; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 13 cwt. of ore per fathom; in the same level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 20 in. wide, producing 1 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 87 fm. level north the ground is moderate; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 70 fathom level north the ground is hard; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 15 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 60 fm. level north the ground is moderate; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. Preparations are now being made to commence sinking this shaft below the 97 fm. level, and we have every reason to believe it will soon be down into a good lode of ore.—Young's shaft: This shaft is now completed to the 87 fm. level, which will greatly facilitate our proceedings in this part of the mine; we intend as soon as possible to commence sinking this shaft below the above-named level.—Webb's shaft: In the 70 fm. level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 60 fm. level south the ground is moderate; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm.—Maxwell's shaft: In the 50 fm. level, north and south, the lode is small, and at present poor; we have thought it advisable to suspend these ends for a short time, as the air is bad, and are now sinking a winze in the bottom of the same, to communicate with the 60 fm. level, which is producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm.—Engine-shaft: We are happy to say the new plunger in the 87 fm. level was set to work on Saturday last, and has since been working exceedingly well. We shall commence at once driving the above level south, and should have done so before, but have been short of hands. The tribute department is much the same as last reported.

WHEEL GRENVILLE.—The engine-shaft is sunk deep enough for a 70 fm. level, which will be commenced immediately. The lode in the 55 east is large, composed of gossan and quartz, intermixed with iron. The lode in Taylor's shaft, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, of a beautiful gossan and soft prlan, producing occasional stones of grey ore. About 8 inches of the north part is flooken, which carries a little tin with it.

WHEEL GUSKUS.—Mr. Stainsby and Mr. P. M. Johnson were here on Monday, and appeared delighted with our prospects, as are all others who come here. Mr. R. Mitchell was with them, and much regrets his not taking an interest when offered—saying that he had never been on the mine before. The 10 east, on Guskus lode, nearly 35 fms. from the engine-shaft, is turning out beautifully; scarcely ever saw a finer lode, as regards its real value, and our sump equally good; in fact, all our ground proving beyond expectation. We shall sample tinstuff next Wednesday, of a good value; and copper, on the 28th inst., of good quality; and an increased quantity from our last sampling in July last.—HENRY FRANCIS: Sept. 8.

WHEEL HAMLYN.—The end going south is still very hard, but this may be made more favourable, particularly as it is nothing but capels; it strikes me, therefore, that there is a large lode near at hand. Phillip's lode, in the Quarry level, is looking better. We have now a quantity of malleable; but the lode is harder. We intend soon to sink and hole to the deep adit level.

WHEEL HARRIETT.—In the 50 cross-cut, driving south to cut the lode, the ground is not so hard as last week. In the bottoms sinking below the 40, on the south lode, 15 feet east of the sump-winze, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing 5 tons per fm. for 8 feet long. The lode in the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 18 in. wide—poor. In the 30, east of engine-shaft, driving towards Bates's, on the north lode, the lode is 8 in. wide—poor. In the 30 fm. level cross-cut north, driving towards the new north lode, the ground is much the same as reported last week.

WHEEL LANGFORD.—We have cleared and secured the 20 fathom level east as far as Malachi's shaft, which is about 22 fms., and the sumpmen are now engaged clearing that shaft. I find the copper lode has been cut into a little at this shaft, but not through; I broke from the lode at this point some good stones of copper ore. I hope in my next to be able to give you more particulars about the lode in this level. The lode in the 10 fm. level still continues its size and character. The lode in the eastern part of the horse on the silver lode is without any particular alteration. We have broken during the past week six bags of silver ore, of moderate quality, and about 5 cwt. of rich copper ore. Our stamps will be completed and set to work on Saturday next, the 11th inst. We shall have a parcel of silver ore and silver-lead ore prepared for market in a week.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 11 fathoms under the 90 fm. level, and we shall commence driving the cross-cut to intersect the lode, after we have sunk another fathom, for the convenience of cutting the plat, &c. The lode in the 90 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 77 per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 107 per fm. In the 80 fm. level north the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 57 per fm.; in the winze sinking under this level it is 2½ feet wide, worth 157 per fm.; in this level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 67 per fm.; on the western part, in the winze sinking under this level it is 2½ feet wide, worth 67 per fm.; in the winze sinking on the lode in this level it is 2 ft. wide, worth 107 per fm. In the 70 fm. level, south of the shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of lead; in the winze sinking under this level it is 2 feet wide, worth 57 per fm.; in the eastern part of this level it is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 57 per fm. In the 60 fathom level south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The stopes generally are producing much as usual. We sampled on Saturday last a parcel of lead ore, computed 62 tons, which will be sold on the 13th instant.

WHEEL MAY.—We have driven the 30, east of the engine-shaft, 7 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is at present varying from 10 to 20 in. wide, with spots of ore, and a large quantity of very strong mundle, prlan, and soft kilas. We have 6 ft. more to drive before cutting the cross-course, when we expect to get into the same course of ore already discovered in the bottom of the 20, and then raise a decent quantity of ore.

WHEEL ROBERT.—We have discovered, since my last report, in the eastern adit level, a caunter lode, or cross-course, about 3 ft. wide, carrying two firm walls—never seen before in our set, that I am aware of, bearing 20° west of north; greatly heightens our expectation for mineral on the intersection of our middle lode.

WHEEL RUSSELL.—We are continuing to sink Richard's engine-shaft on the course of the lode, which of late has improved, and is now about 2 ft. wide, with spar, mundle, and very fine stones of copper ore. We are of strong hope that we shall not have to sink a great distance before we make a good discovery in this part of the mine. We have nothing new in the other parts of the mine to report, except in the back of the 60 fm. level, where we have a pitch yielding from 2 to 3 tons per fm.

WHEEL TRELAUNY.—In the 120 end, we are still driving by the side of the lode, and shall for the present week, after which we shall take it down, and report on the same. In the 107, north end, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing some good ore, and of a very promising appearance; in the south end the lode is 8 ft. wide, and worth 181 per fm. In the 92, north end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 97 per fm.; in the south end the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 97 per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 82, north of shaft, the lode is worth 87 per fm. In the rise in the back of the 107 we have left the lode, and are now rising in the kilas, for the purpose of greater dispatch. At the north mine, the shaftmen are still engaged cutting a plat. In the 78 end, north of Smith's, we have driven by the side of the lode, and shall take it down in a day or two; there is a great deal of water issuing from it. In the 68 end north the lode is still split; the west part is 18 in. wide, and worth 107 per fm.; the east part is 8 in. wide, and worth 47 per fm. No change in the 55 end. The stopes and pitches look well.

WHEEL UNY.—The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing very favourably; it is now down 3 fms. 2 ft. under the 60 fm. level—lode similar in size and character as when last reported on; on our setting day it was set to nine men, to sink 2 fms. in the 60 level, and the lode was found to be a good one for several days past, been discovered with a capel, but appears again to improve as we proceed—set to four men, 2 fms., at 37. 10s. per fathom. We have commenced driving the 60 end east of engine-shaft, and find the tin lode to be 4 feet wide, yielding good saving work—set to four men, 2 fms., at 37. per fm. We have intersected a lode in the 30 cross-cut north, and opened on it east and west 2 fms. 2 ft.; its width is about 3 ft., underlaying towards the old lode 18 in. per fm.; being so near the cross-course, it cannot be thought settled, but is of a very promising nature, containing prlan and quartz, impregnated with yellow copper ore; we consider this lode to be a valuable discovery.

WHEEL VICTORIA.—The shaftmen have sunk 3 feet, making altogether 19 fms. 3 ft. below the adit; they have commenced to-day (7th inst.) to cut ground for the bearers and cistern to fix the lift.

WHEEL WILLIAMS.—The middle lode shaft is down below the surface 23 fms. 2 ft., and was again set on Saturday last to be sunk by nine men, 2 fms. stent, at 184. 10s. per fm.; the ground is for the present rather hard and troublesome, and the lode in a disordered state, caused by a slide. The north lode engine-shaft is down below the 17 fm. level 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and was again let up to Saturday last to be sunk by six men and three labourers, 2 fms. stent, at 184. per fm., the lode in which continues of the same character as last advised, and the ground very favourable for making progress.

WHEEL ZION.—Since my last report, the water in Vivian's shaft has much increased, in consequence of which little ground has been sunk; the depth is now 5 fms. 3 ft.—the floors and spar still continue. Lemon's shaft is harder than last reported; only about 3 feet has been sunk during the past week; the water is just

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—[Received September 6.]

Tres Puntas, July 15.—CHICO COPPER MINE.—The mine now being sunk below the 30 ft. level continues to produce some good ore, where the lode is from 1 ft. to 1½ ft. wide. In the 40 we have a large lode, producing ore of superior quality. The stopes without alteration.

LA REINA COPPER MINE.—The lode in the winze below the 20 is over 6 ft. wide, composed of iron, gossan, and prill, and a small portion of copper ore; it, however, contains gold, some of which we have returned, and although not sufficient to pay (giving 484 grains per ton), yet with a lode which presented such indications on the back (a large course of ore), and again giving good ore 12 fathoms below, and then such a bunch of ore in the 20, 4 feet wide, of 40 per cent., I think that such a phenomenon as this has been rarely met with, and is enough to warrant the most sanguine expectations of any practical miner, or such are my views of the case.

FLAMENCO MINES.—SAN AGUSTIN MINE.—In the shaft towards the plain the lode is large, and producing shippable ore; and in the eastern one, which is the deepest now being sunk below the 20, the lode is large, and also producing shippable ore. From the 20 and 12, and add levels, we still continue to raise a fair quantity of average ley ore. The stopes also are producing well, and could we get men to work them, we might considerably increase our returns.

SAN CARLOS COPPER MINE.—We have begun to work here again, and I hope shortly to have to report our raising a good quantity of shippable ore.

Produce for June—San Agustín, 58 tons; Chico, 5; La Reina, 6; Compania, 3; total, 73 tons.

SILVER MINES.—ALVIN HALLADA.—Our progress here is of a very satisfactory nature, and the riches of the mineral are being daily developed. In the several levels and winzes to the south we are raising some very good ore, and have on the cancha 16 cajones. In the 20 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, also in the winze below we have a large lode; from each of these we are raising good ore, but not of the same class as from the south—the one being termed "metal frio," or cold ore, and the other "caledo," or warm ore. The one will amalgamate with quicksilver, the other will not; consequently, we have to keep them separate. The new shaft is down between 70 and 80 fms.; the winze erected and in complete order; and the levels eastward are looking remarkably well. The lode in the shaft is also good. I may also remark, that not near so many labourers are employed as are wanted, and a large quantity of ore is lying on the cancha, but we have no men to prepare it. The impetus that this and the Salvador Mines have given to the mineral is surprising, and all the ground for miles away is denuded, and mines are springing up in every direction, which increases the demand, and renders more difficult our obtaining labourers, even at double the wages paid some two years since.

SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.—We are sinking a winze on the manto, where the vein is large and metallic, also driving north and south on the first vein intersected in the cross-cut. In each of these levels we have a promising lode, about 6 in. wide.

MERCEDITAS.—The lode in the winze below the 25 is 6 in. wide, and although not producing silver enough to pay for returning, yet I think that a more promising lode is rarely to be met with. In the 25 ft. level north the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing a little horn silver, and, if we may judge from past experience, when this lode comes in contact with those which we shortly expected to intersect in an oblique direction, we have every hope of a good alcance, or bunch of ore.

SANTA ANA.—In this mine our workings are confined to the sinking below the 20, where the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, very metallic, but without visible silver.

CONCEPCION.—Here we continue to sink below the 20 with all possible dispatch. In the winze to the north we have a most promising lode, and are in daily expectation of an intersection with another lode, which we hope will improve it.

SANTA ROSA.—MARGARITA.—In the winze below surface the lode is 6 in. wide, and producing a little low quality ore; it has also changed its character from caledo to frio. This, we consider, a favourable omen. In the winze on the great lode the vein is 3 ft. wide, of a beautiful composition, and I would recommend at once to sink a shaft here for (say) 20 fms. in depth, and drive a cross-cut each way, so as to come in contact with the junction of the champion lodes; for it is in depth we are to look for riches here.

SACRAMENTO.—SOLITARIO.—In this mine the lode is looking better, and within the last few days we have taken out some stones containing horn silver.

ROCKY BAR MINING COMPANY.—The following communication, dated New York, August 24th, has been received by the London agents:

"The latest advice from Grass Valley are to the 10th July; and Mr. Noble reports the arrival of Mr. Whitney, who is appointed superintendent of the works, in place of Mr. Delavan. The heavy rains that fell in the spring, which continued to the 10th of June, had filled up the shafts with water; and, it being found impracticable to draw out the water, the supply of quartz was for a time cut off, and, consequently, the machinery has been stopped. These shafts are three in number, and are 60 feet deep. A contract has been entered into with responsible parties to construct a tunnel from the mill, of 330 ft. long, to strike the vein at right angles at a depth in the shaft of 150 ft. This will effectually drain off the water from the upper levels. A line of railway is also included in the contract, to be made from the bottom of the shaft along the tunnel to the mill; and it is anticipated that the water arising from the drainage will be of much use and advantage in carrying on operations at the mill. The tunnel is to be made in the most substantial manner, under the superintendence of an experienced Cornish miner; the works to be carried on night and day. The work was commenced on the 6th of July; and, the ground being soft, 26 ft. had been completed in the four days; and the tunnel is expected to be completed in 60 days from the commencement. When completed, the vein will be worked upwards to the surface. Mr. Whitney has purchased a boiler near the spot, which will be immediately put up, and thus furnish ample power to work the machinery. Experience has proved in sinking the shafts to the depth of 60 ft. that the vein has become larger and richer as they descend; and it is expected that at the depth of 150 feet, and upwards to the 60 feet level, they will strike very rich quartz; and by having the tunnel inclined, so as to carry off the water, it is expected that operations can be carried on without hindrance during all seasons of the year."

UNITED MEXICAN MINES.—[Dated Guanajuato, July 26th.]

MINA DE RAYAS.—The more successful working of this mine by the owners continues. The second quarterly liquidation of returns over expenditure shows \$14,592. The proportion pertaining to the company—namely, \$4560—has been duly received, and has reduced the mine debt to \$231,137 5.

MINA DE JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—The four workings, reported in the last despatch, had been carried on throughout the month, with the exception of the frente de La Natividad, where, having penetrated some 30 varas into the territory of a neighbour, it had been considered more judicious to stop. At that point a cross-cut had been opened from the level to the north-east, to cut through the entire width of the vein and test its quality. "After penetrating some short distance, we have been so fortunate," adds the manager, "as to meet with ore of very good quality, lying next to the lower wall of the vein, which has now been reached. The entire width of the lode at this point is from 9 to 10 varas—3½ varas of which are in ore; and the present appearances are such as to lead to the most flattering hopes of its being a formal deposit. The only drawback is, that the discovery has taken place without the territory of the company; and the mining laws prevent any direct advantage from the discovery arising on the score. They lay down that the workings of one mine having been driven into the territory of another, the first has to give notice to the latter, after which it may proceed with its operations until the two meet. The value of the produce, after deducting all expenses, to be equally divided. In the workings of Jesus Maria, the association are very far from any point now being driven by their neighbours; and the manager having already given the necessary notice, every energy would be devoted to continue the extraction in the neighbouring ground; and such works as may be necessary, or advisable, in the territory belonging to the association would be simultaneously carried on." "Taking into consideration all the circumstances," states Mr. Parkman in his report, "I have no hesitation in saying that this cross-cut presents a more encouraging prospect than anything we have met with heretofore in this mine, and certainly justifies a vigorous prosecution of the works." In the frente de San Pablo, the appearances continue the same as last mail; and a cross-cut was being driven with the same direction, and of a similar character, as that above described in La Natividad. The pozo of San Apolinario had been worked with less vigour, and more attention paid to the ventilation, because, as the most interesting point of the mine will be the sulphuric acid of the latter work, it is of paramount importance to get it finished. "This pozo," observes Mr. Parkman in his report, "has been sunk 11-50 varas without any notable change. The vein continues promising, and produces occasional bunches of ore. It is to be remarked that a portion of the vein, of unknown width, is left in the footwall, which we intend to test by a cross-cut, when we have attained greater depth." In allusion to the ventilation, he further says, "This work has advanced 14-90 varas in favourable rock for driving, which is an object, as the communication of this work with the pozo of San Apolinario is indispensable to the trial or extraction of the ore we have discovered in La Natividad. This work is following the lower wall of the vein, and will reach the side of the same, so that it will test that portion of the vein which looks so promising in La Natividad."

MINA DE LA TRINIDAD.—"I am happy to be able to communicate," the manager writes, "that the vein in this mine has been cut by Mr. Furber within the last week; and that, from the dip and appearance it presents, there is no question but that it is the great lode of La Luz. It is composed of two distinct bodies. The one overlying the other, and divided by a stratum, is nearly 4 varas broad, and closely resembles in its appearance the vein in the celebrated mine of Santa Lucia. At present, it does not contain silver, but looks very promising." Mr. Furber was employed in putting the workings in order. The mine was to be reported upon by a competent person; and the future exploration carried on on joint account and expense between Mr. Furber and the company. The manager adds, "I consider this early discovery of the vein to be mainly attributable to the zeal and local knowledge of Mr. Furber."

MINA GRANDE.—This mine has been formally delivered over to the owners.

FINANZAS IN MEXICO.—The monthly statement of returns and expenditure, brought to the 24th inst., shows an available asset of \$14,499 2 1, exclusive of liabilities; and current expenditure. "Bought ore" are at present yielding a profit comparatively small, in consequence of the high price of ores, arising from an increasing demand and limited supply. The difficulty of buying at a profit is much increased.

QUICKSILVER.—The price of this article is quoted at \$50 per quintal. Sales for a large quantity have taken place for \$42; and in Guanajuato in parcels of from 100 to 200 flasks at \$43. The stock in hand was as follows—namely:

In store 30 flasks, containing	Lbs. 2,250 0
In use at Barrera	Lbs. 17,222 8
" Dolores	9,775 7
" Duran	6,711 4
	Lbs. 35,759 4

ZACATECAS CLAIMS.—After continued, but vain, attempts to procure attention and consideration from the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance, further proceedings had been stopped by the virtual resignation of both of those functionaries. No successors had yet accepted office. In her Britannic Majesty's Minister (Mr. Doyle) "the association possesses," Capt. Farrell adds, "a zealous advocate," and with his powerful assistance, and the unwearied exertions of the agents in Mexico, he trusted some definite arrangement might be made with the new Ministry, whenever formed."

HACIENDAS.—The unfavourable state of the market for bought ores (as alluded to briefly) has caused much difficulty in procuring a supply of them.

DURAN.—The manager states that he had availed himself of an offer from Don Gregorio Jimenez to let him the same for the period of two years from the 1st of this month (Sept.), at the annual rent of \$1000. The mules, and other effects, Capt. Farrell had sold him at most favourable prices for the company, to be paid in cash. Dolores was still to be employed on "bought ore" as before; but more advantageous terms for its supply having been offered, the manager had accepted them, in preference to continuing the then existing arrangement.

BARRERA remained employed on bought ores as last reported.

CLAIMS OF THE HEIRS OF DON BELTRAN SONGORU.—Correspondence, together with various papers, documents, and accounts, relating to the demands put forth by the above parties (and which have reference to transactions dating as far back as 1825) have been forwarded by the manager, with the present despatches, to the Court of Directors.

NEW PATENTS.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. H. James, Great Charlotte-street, Surrey, for improvements in heating and refrigerating, and in apparatus connected therewith.
P. A. Lecomte de Fontaine, South-street, Finsbury, for improvements in producing gas, and in its application to heat and light.
J. James, Lendall-street, for certain improvements in weighing machines and weighing cranes.
DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.
J. Blackwood and Co., Long-acre, tablet diary.—Deane, Dray, and Co., London-bridge, gas-stove.—J. Higgins, Oldham, hollow furnace door-frame for steam-boilers.—W. Estwick, Hoxton, ventilating tent.—R. Grundy, Rio de Janeiro, boat crane.—T. Young, Little Toller, Scotland, traction apparatus for horse threshing machines.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

D. S. Brown, of Old Kend-road, ship.—W. Howard, of Maze Pond, ash-pail fender.—Mechanics' Magazine.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, September 10, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	ENGLISH COPPER.	per Ton.
Bar and bolt	£6 10 0	Tin, 14 to 28 lbs. a . . .	£102 10 0
In Wales a	5 15 0	Tough cake a	102 10 0
In Liverpool a	6 5 0	Sheeting and bolts a . . . lb.	0 0 11½
In Staffordshire a	6 15 0	Sheet a	0 0 11½
*Sheets, single a	8 15 0	Bottoms a	0 1 0½
" double a	10 5 0	Old a	0 0 10½
*Hoop a	8 0 0	Yellow Metal a	0 0 9½
*Nail rod, round a	7 5 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cwt.	1 10 0
" square a	7 5 0		
Rails (Wales) c	6 0 0	FOREIGN COPPER. a	
(Staffordshire) c	6 0 0	South American	—
Pig No. 1, Clyde c	2 5 6		
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	2 5 0	ENGLISH LEAD. a	
No. 1, in Wales b	3 0 0	Pig	18 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	2 14 6-3 0	Sheet	18 10 0
Stirling's Patent Glasgow	2 10 0	FOREIGN LEAD. a	
Toughened Pigs	—	Spanish, in bond	18 0 0
Ditto Wales 3 10 0-3 15 0			
		ENGLISH TIN. c	
FOREIGN IRON. a		Block	4 13 0
Swedish	10 15 0-11 0 0	Bar	4 14 0
Russian CORD	—	FOREIGN TIN. c	
Indian Charcoal Pigs	5 10 0	Banca	4 9 0
In London	—	Straits (uncertified)	4 6 0
FOREIGN STEEL. a			
Swedish keg	15 5 0	TIN-PLATES. b	
Ditto faggot	15 0 0	IC Charcoal	1 6 1 8 0
		IX Ditto	1 13 0-1 14 0
SPELTER. c		IC Coke	1 3 0
On the spot	16 15 0	IX Ditto	1 9 0
To arrive	17 0 0	Canada plates a	9 10 0-10 10 0
ZINC.			
In sheets d	21 0 0	QUICKSILVER f	0 3 0
Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, nett; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.			

The IRON MARKET presents a very encouraging prospect, and the makers are exceedingly busy.

In SCOTCH Pig a good business has been done this week, but during the last day or two there has been less excitement, and prices are a shade easier; 45s. to 45s. 6d. is the quotation for mixed Nos., cash, and 46s. three months open, f.o.b. in Glasgow.

WELSH BARS are in fair request; the price has advanced 10s. to 15s. per ton.

RAILS are firmer; makers are quite full, and the price is stiffening; several thousand tons have been sold this week at 6½ per ton nett cash, free on board in Wales.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON.—An advance of 20s. per ton has been declared, but owing to the large business in Rails, orders for other descriptions are difficult of execution.

SPELTER.—A few operations have been effected at 16½. 15s. on the spot and 17½ to arrive.

SHREVE ZINC has advanced 3½ per ton. Banca and Straits continue quiet and firm.

TIN-PLATES.—In moderate request; an improvement in this metal also is expected.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 9.—The pig-iron market has been flat this week, and little business has been done; prices have been rather in favour of buyers. Mixed numbers, good brands, free on board here, may be quoted at 45s. per ton.

MINES.—The market this week has not been so buoyant, and less business has been doing in shares generally. The only advances to note are South Frances, from 165½ to 195½, owing to an increased dividend on Monday last, and the general improvement in the mine. United Mines have receded to 800½. Mary Ann and Trelawny are inquired for. Alfred Consols, Allt-y-Crib, Bedford, Herodfoot, South Tamar, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheel Golden, and Tremayne, are stationary at the last quotation. East Tolgus have advanced from 35½ to 45½. In Foreign Mines, Linares have advanced to 3½. 10s.; United Mexican, on receipt of their despatches, run up from 3 to 5½, 6, but were yesterday done at 5; there have also been transactions in Cobre, Grand Duchy of Baden, St. John del Rey, Imperial Brazilian.

In the Metal Market, the prices generally have an upward tendency. British Tin has advanced to 93½ for Block, and 94½ for Bars.—Banca and Straits are firm at the price quoted, and extensive business transacting in both—the smelters likely to raise it again in consequence.—Tin-plates are in good demand, and advanced rates expected.—Zinc is 1½ per ton dearer.—Spelter is freely selling at 16½. 15s. and 17½, to arrive.—Staffordshire Iron readily obtains 64. 15s. per ton, which is an advance of 1½ per ton; orders are pouring in for Rails: many thousands tons have gone off this week at 6½ nett cash.—Welsh Bars are 15s. a ton dearer, and makers of all sorts exceedingly busy.—Copper and Lead are both in extensive demand, and firm at the price quoted.—By a royal decree, lead of all descriptions may be imported into Spain, free of all duty. The export duty continues at 5 per cent.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½d. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 0½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 0½d. per oz. stand. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. stand. English silver (fine), 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 5d. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, about 2s. 7d. per lb.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3124 tons, amounting to 20,063½. 4s., the average produce and standard being 6½, 133½. 14s. The corresponding sale last month was 4113 tons, produce 7, 130½. 4s., being an advance of 2½. 10s. per ton.

East Logyias, Frongoch, East Daren, Great Wheel Boddern, Wood, Vale of Towy, Cubert, Wheel Trelawny, Maesryrreddu, Coetia Llys, Hendre, Deep Level, Talacre, Merilyn, Holloway Level, True Blue, Garreg, Orsedd, Whitford, Dylyfe, Trefriw, and Shallee, have sold lead ores.

Trevelyan, Boscan, Georgia Consols, Porkellis, and Chyprase Consols, have sold black tin.

A parcel of tin ore was sold at Truro, from East Birch Tor, a few days back. The arrivals at Swansea include—From Bilbao, 94 tons of copper ore; from Chili, 490 tons copper ore; from Cuba, 550 tons copper ore; and a cargo of crude spelter from Hamburg.

Having been favoured with a summary of the receipts and expenditure at East Wheel Crofty, from the commencement to end of August, 1851, we have much pleasure in giving it insertion, as showing what true and legitimate working is capable of doing:—

Amount of ore sold £523,511 11 7
Less labour cost £318,138 17 8
Merchants' bills 118,570 4 3— 436,709 1 11
Profit £7,104 9 8

Besides—Dues paid Lady Basset £14,145 5 2
" J. B. Praed, Esq. 9,237 13 1
" Hon. Mrs. Agar 579 15 9
" Colonel Freke 379 15 9
" Sir R. B. Vyvyan 1520 2 10
" Executors of John Basset, Esq. 5154 15 2— 31,217 7 9

Total £118,321 17 5
The dividends made were 78,960½; out of which Lady Basset received on her shares 13,500½; Mr. J. B. Praed, 12,600½; =26,100½.

At Trumpet Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for April, May, and June, showed—Balance last account, 316½. 6s. 11d.; ores sold (less dues), 2876½. 2s. 9d.=3192½. 9s. 8d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 2411½. 8s. 3d.; by dividend of 5½ per share (500½): leaves balance in favour of adventurers, 281½. 1s. 5d.

At Wheel Reeth quarterly meeting, on August 23, the accounts showed—Tin sold, 3027½; received for sundries, 175½. 11d.=3202½. 15s. 11d.—Lords' dues 1-20th, 151½. 7s.; costs to end of June, 1862½. 7s. 1d.; coals, at 9s. per ton, 138½. 10s.; merchants' bills, 273½. 17s. 10d.: shows profit, 776½. 14s.; add balance in hand last account, 715½. 2s. 2d., leaves balance to next account, 1491½. 16s. 2d. A dividend of 3½ per share was declared.

At Wheel Comford meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending July, showed—Balance last account, 141½. 9s. 9d.; ores sold, 974½. 4s. 8d.=1115½. 14s. 5d.—Costs and merchants' bills, 1051½. 15s. 3d.: leaving balance in hand, 63½. 19s. 2d.

At East Wheel Rose meeting, on Monday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance last account, 2242½. 2s. 8d.; ores sold (less dues), 6681½. 12s. 9d.; Cargill adventures, for water charge, &c., 53½. 9s. 7d.=7977½. 5s.—To costs, coals, and merchants' bills, 6330½. 4s. 7d.; income tax, 100½; discount on ore bills, 9½. 18s. 10d.; carriage of ore and coals, 191½. 6s. 5d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2336½. 15s. 2d.

At West Wheel Providence quarterly meeting, on August 26, the accounts showed—Tin ore sold to Mellanear, 2993½. 18s.; ditto, 1086½. 7s.; to Tamar Company, 869½. 11s. 8d.; copper ore, 664½. 7s.; carriage of tin, 44½. 13s. 8d.; materials, 53½. 14s. 7d.=5712½. 12s.—Labour cost for April, 615½. 4s. 2d.; May, 509½. 12s. 9d.; June, 467½. 11s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 729½. 7s.; steam whim, on account, 200½; Wheel Gillmoor tinstuff, 57½. 12s. 6d.; lord's dues, 311½. 17s. 10d.: shows profit, 2821½. 6s. 1d.—from which deduct dividend, 2560½, leaves, 261½. 6s. 1d.; add balance last account, 65½. 8s. 8d.: leaves to next account, 326½. 14s. 9. A dividend of 2½. 10s. per share was declared, and a similar one promised for next account.

At South Wheel Frances Mine bi-monthly meeting on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 2897½. 18s. 4d.; tin, 355½. 9s. 4d.; tax on dues, 16½. 4s. 2d.=3269½. 11s. 10d.—Labour cost, June, 706½. 13s. 8d.; July, 761½. 3s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 474½. 8s. 6d.; lord's dues, 216½. 17s. 10d.: leaving a profit of 1110½. 8s. 9d.—Add balance in hand, last account, 1030½. 9s. 10s.=2140½. 18s. 7d.—Dividend, 1240½: leaves balance to next account, 900½. 18s. 7d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared, being 1½ more than last; and the agents report a general improvement in the prospects, and a further increase of dividends is promised.

At the Arundell United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the reports presented stated that twelve lodes had been recently discovered, mineralized even to surface, and giving indications of great future wealth. The ores assayed by Dr. Watson, Mr. Oxlard, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, gave from 8½ to 9 per cent. produce. Reports from Dr. Watson, Capt. Williams, J. Carpenter, and Stephens, describe the gossan and killas as bearing a striking resemblance to those of Devon Great Consols, and confirm the anticipations of an early and profitable return of ore. A favourable report was read from Capt. W. Williams, the agent, and the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 673½. 13s. 10d.; on account of sale of shares, 1528½=2201½. 13s. 10d.—By expenses, 77½. 13s. 10d.: leaves balance in hand, 2127½. 16s. 5d.

At the Wheel Crebor two-monthly meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 271½. 5s. 9d. in hand, and a balance of assets over liabilities of 2067½. 14s. 7d. Since last meeting 43 tons 12 cwt. of copper ore had been sold, at 6½. 11s. per ton, and another parcel, estimated to be worth 410½, was sampled on the 27th Aug. During the past two months the ore discovered in excess of that raised is valued at 1090½, making the total estimated value of ore at present in reserve, 4500½.

At Perran St. George Mine meeting, on the 3d instant, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold to 29th July, 7336½. 4s. 4d.; received income tax on dues, 10½. 13s. 11d.=7346½. 18s. 3d.—Dues, 1-20th, 366½. 16s. 2d.; costs for seven months to end of July, 5220½. 7s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 1118½. 16s. 1d.—shows profit of 640½. 18s. 4d.; add balance last account, 552½. 14s. 2d.=1193½. 12s. 6d.; which deducted from costs expended at Devonshire's during the same period, 2738½. 0s. 8d.: leaves a debtor balance to next account of 1544½. 8s. 2d. The 30, west of Hodge's, on Way's lode, is tribute ground; the cross-cut north has been extended 11½ fms., and has not reached Lemon's lode. Hodge's shaft cannot be sunk at present in consequence of water. The 20 west is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom, and the winze, 4½ fathoms under the level, the same quantity. Devonshire's shaft is down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 65, and sinking at 56½ per fathom, and Capt. Pill advises its being continued down to the 80 before any cross-cut is put out to see the lodes. The 20 west for the last 6 fms. has increased in quantity, now yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, there being 17 fms. between this end, and that coming east from Hodge's.

At East St. George, the shaft is completed to the 40 fm. level. The 60, west of Burton's, is yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. Mudge's shaft is down 7½ fms. under the 40, and is suspended on account of water; the bottoms east otherwise might work at 1s. 6d. tribute. The steam-crusher at Letcher's, and saw-mills at Bolema, are completed.

At Hington Down Consols bi-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 232½. 7s. 7d.; received for copper ore sold, 613½. 2s. 4d.; loan from secretary, 300½=1145½. 9s. 11d.—Cost-sheet for June, 485½. 17s. 5d.; July, 536½. 16s. 6d.; Duchy of Cornwall for dues, 70½. 8s. 1d.; discount, 8s. 5d.: leaving balance next account, 61½. 19s. 6d.; copper ore sold since, 1285½. 1s. 7d., makes 1337½. 1s. 1d. assets against, 1513½. 11s. 9d. liabilities, and estimate of 73 tons of ore for sale, Sept. 23, 600½. Mr. H. B. Jones was added to the committee of management. Hitchens's shaft is down from surface 53 fms., ground easier, and the lode 3½ feet wide, yielding a quantity of mundie, and now and then a good stone of ore. The 55 east, on north lode, is hard, worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes have realised expectation, and present samplings can be kept up until the lower level comes into operation.

At Wheel Trevelyan bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday last, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 442½. 6s.; black tin sold, 582½. 2s. 6d.; calls received, 470½. 5s.=1494½. 13s. 6d.—Labour cost for May, 225½. 0s. 6d.; June, 277½. 14s. 4d.; July, 304½. 15s. 8d.; merchants' bills to end Feb., 230½. 1s. 10d.: leaving balance to

from all the different points, but especially from Andrew's shaft, and to open out more ground for the tributors. He thinks that more capital should be raised to effect this work expeditiously as the best economy, and their yielding large returns. The directors have promised to call a special meeting of the shareholders early in the ensuing year, should it be found necessary to take their instructions as to raising further capital.

At a meeting of shareholders in Wheel Adams and Wheel Exmouth, on Saturday, it was determined to unite them, the adventurers in Wheel Adams paying 10s. per share to make the amount equal with the cost of the prospect they have from the union of the two mines, as, from their proximity, they are each capable of rendering essential service to the other. It is calculated they will commence with 100 tons of lead per month, which will be increased when the machinery, now preparing by Messrs. Adams United will in a short time be in our list of dividend-paying mines. East Wheel Leisure will sample 36 tons of copper ore on Wednesday. At Polberro Tin Mine, the workings on tutwork as well as tribute are progressing favourably, and are now likely to keep up the quantity of tin for sale monthly.

At Wheel Union meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 5s. per share was made. At Carvannall Mine, on Tuesday, a call was made of 7s. per share. The Pembroke Iron and Coal Company have called 1s. per share.

The new steam-engine, of 70 inch cylinder, now being erected at the Cubert Mines, will be complete and go to work in six or seven weeks, when the quantity of ore will be increased to about 100 tons per month. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Lelean visited the Great Bryn Mine on Wednesday, and found all the workings progressing to their entire satisfaction. The engine will start in about three weeks, with 12 heads of stamps attached; there are six now at work with the wheel, and when the water comes six more will be added, making altogether 24 heads. They have a large quantity of the tin lode at surface, which, with the ore risen in the well; and they will reach the great tin lode in the south part of the mine in about 10 fms. more. Altogether, the prospects are highly flattering.

We have been informed that the Bwlch Gwyn and Estym Tien Mines are to be united with Penrhwy, and if this is done, there is every probability these mines becoming large and profitable.

Our correspondent at Skibbereen informs us that the deputation of the directors of the Glengaulin and Carvilleen Company has just returned from their tour of inspection to the mines, and that they are highly gratified with the result of their visit, of which a corresponding report will be made on their return to London. From what has transpired, there are four or five parallel lodes on each side of the Cove, the one side being on the Glengaulin, and the other on the Carvilleen estate, thus making, as it were, eight divisions of lodes within a distance of 75 fms. on each side of the Cove, and upon which operations are going on by means of cross-cuts, which, within the distance named, will intersect the whole of the lodes. Considering the extent of the driving, a very fair quantity of rich copper ore has been raised from the lodes in question: in depth, several are expected to form a junction.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, West Providence, South Tolgus, Tremayne, Bedford, Herodsfoot, South Tamar, Merilyn, South Frances, Trehana, West Caradon, Wheel Basset, Devon Great Consols, Allt-y-Crib, Great Polgoth, Tincroft, Clive, Cubert, Great Bryn, Garreg, Tavy Consols, Cwm Daren, East Russell, Wheel Fortune (South Tawton), East Tolgus, North Levant, Cwmdule Rock, Trannack Consols, Wheal Catherine, Chyprase, Union Tin, Great Crinnis, Augusta Altarnun, East Tamar, Bottle Hill, West Fanny, Langford and Baring, Wood, New East Crowdale, Trebell, North Buller, Comford, Mary Ann, Wheal Clifford, Sarah, Mining Company of Ireland.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company's general meeting, on Tuesday (Alfred Wilson, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital paid up 5500 shares at 3s. each (16,500s.), and upon 3500 at 1s. 10s. (5250s.), in Spain, 2535s.; pig-lead in England, 19,398s. 8s. 2d.; interest on sale account, 202,18s. 2s. 2d.; 243s. 1s. 1d.—Paid for mines of Pozo Ancho, 7500s.; steam-engine, machinery, stores, and freight thereon, 2073s. 11s. 7d.; travelling expenses of officers and workmen, outfit, &c., 350s. 4s. 8d.; office expenses, salaries, books, printing, and stationery, 758s. 3s. 8d.; grant to directors, 350s.; interest paid on preference shares, 225s. 8s. 8d.; grant to commission, law expenses, &c., 115s. 17s. 3d.; discount and account of English workmen, 2643s. 16s. 8d.; monthly payments on account and costs, 8435s. 15s. 6d.; ditto by Clay and Gillman for same, and reimbursement by sales of lead, 30,958s. 10s. 1d.; leaves balance to next account, 1832s. 10s. 8d.; cash at Linares, 376s. 15s.; lead ore in stock at Baylen, Seville, Malaga, and on transit, 4796s. 4s.; at Linares, Linares, Seville, and transit, 808s. 5s. 6d.; makes 10,450s. 9s. 2d. assets.—The liabilities are: Due to Clay and Gillman end June, 118s. 10s.; leaving an available balance of 8058s. 15s. 7d. These accounts had been duly examined and signed by the auditors, and gave great satisfaction. A dividend of 3s. per registered share was declared. All but 620 shares had been registered, and those who did not avail themselves of it would not be allowed the dividend, or to sign after the 1st Dec. next: 600s. was voted to the seven directors for their valuable services from May, 1850, to end June Thomas, and Captain Alexander Martyn, the agents on the mine, and to Mr. H. Eaton, the secretary.

The Alten Mining Company have received advices to the 24th August. The prospects at the mines continue gradually to improve. At Raipais, a great improvement has taken place in the tribute working in the shallow adit; and they will find it more advantageous to continue it on tutwork. The produce for the month is estimated at 4 tons of copper. The workings in the 30, on Labouchere's lode, are developing themselves very favourably, and yield remunerative returns; whilst, at the same time, they continue to lay open a greater extent of ore ground. The Old Mines continue to yield the usual returns of about 5 per cent. Woodfall's of the several workings are decidedly better than for many months.

The Copiapo Mining Company have advices to the 15th of July—the copper produced in June being San Augustin, 58 tons; Checo, 8; La Reina, 6; and Compania, 3—75 tons. The complaint is general as to the want of labourers. Owing to a vast number of new mines starting up in the district, double wages are given. At Checo, the lode in the 40 is large, and yielding ore of superior quality. At La Reina, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and contains 10 oz. of gold in the ton of ore, which does not pay. In the 20, the lode had been 4 ft. wide, of 40 per cent. ore; sanguine expectations are, therefore, entertained of meeting with something valuable shortly. San Augustin is looking well generally. The Silver Mines are reported in a favourable condition. At Al Fin Hallada, they have 16 cajones on the concha. The new shaft is down 80 varas; the levels eastward are looking promising.

The United Mexican Mining Company has received very important despatches to the 26th July last. The profits of Rayas are increasing, and the prospect of the owners being able to reduce the debt to the company henceforward is cheering: \$4560 more have been paid in liquidation, reducing the amount to \$231,137 5. At Jesus Maria y Jose, the frente of La Natividad having been driven 15 fms. into the territory of a neighbouring mine, it had been considered judicious to stop, and open a cross-cut north-east, to cut through the entire width of the vein, and test its quality. Driving only a short distance, they have met with ore of very good quality in the lower wall, the lode being 10 varas wide, 3½ varas of which were ore, and presenting appearances of a formal deposit. The simple enactment that a body of mine proprietors drive into the sett of another, the first has only to give notice, and may proceed with the operations until the two meet—the value of the produce being (after deducting all expenses) equally divided. In the working of Jesus Maria, the company are very far from any point now being driven by their neighbours; the regular notice has been given, and the ground will be made, and all that may be deemed advisable done in the territory belonging to the association. Mr. Parkman reports that "this discovery presents a more encouraging prospect than anything met with heretofore in the mine, and justifies a vigorous prosecution of the works." At La Trinidad, Mr. Furber has intersected the vein of La Luz, consisting of two bodies, the one overlying the other, divided by a stratum; it is nearly 4 varas wide, and very promising. The

future explorations will be carried on by joint account between Mr. Furber and the company. The Zacatecas claims are in statu quo, by means of the resignation of both the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Finance, and no successors having been appointed. Dolores was to be still employed on bought ore through another party, in preference to continuing the arrangement hitherto made—the former being more beneficial to the company than the then existing engagements.

The Santiago Mining Company have a few lines from Mr. Treweek, dated 4th August, intimating merely that the produce for July month was 147 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of precipitate.

News from California has been received to the 1st August. The Oregon gold dust on freight; and the steamship Ohio left Aspinwall for New York on the 19th, having on freight upwards of \$2,000,000 of gold dust. The mining intelligence is favourable, and the yield from the mines increasing.

Information has reached us from Constantinople, that there is not the slightest possibility of supplies of sulphur being obtained for the Turkish market from the Arabian deserts and the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, so often spoken of as practicable. During the Sicilian war, a considerable quantity was obtained in this way, but abandoned in consequence of the expense. Opposite the Island of Sapirane, in the Red Sea, some diggings were commenced in Sept. last on the part of the Government, but the cost produce has to be conveyed on camels through the Desert from 150 to 212 leagues, at not less than 10 piastres per centaur (about 2s. per cwt.) The whole affair is said to be a humbug—the sulphur costing from 12 to 20 per cent more than the imported article. One French company is said to have already been swindled out of 80,000s.

On the 2d inst. a deputation of the ironmasters of Spain proceeded to La Granja, and presented to the Queen a petition, in which they respectfully remonstrated against the measures lately adopted with regard to the importation of iron, in violation of the Customs' tariff.

The prices of gold mining shares this week have been firmer; and, on some few weeks since; still, however, the movement is far from extended, and the position of the market may be said to be generally quiescent. The Monarch Gold Mining Company proposes, on the 15th inst., to displace their staff to the colony. Ranlette (the contractor for the Mint) is to take charge of the Mount Athos Mine, purchased by this association. One of the deputation of the Carsons Creek Company has arrived in London.

The latest quotations are—Aguila Fria, ¼ to ½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ¼ to ½ prem.; to ½ dis.; British Australian Gold, ¼ dis. to ½ dis.; Ave Maria, ¼ dis. to ½ dis.; to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, ¼ dis. to ½ dis. to ½ par.; Maracunga, ¼ dis. to ½ dis.; to ½ prem.; London and California Gold Crushing, ¼ dis. to ½ dis.; to ½ par.; Port Phillip, ¼ dis. to ½ prem.; New Granada, ¼ dis. to ½ dis.; to ½ par.; Grand Duchy of Yuba, ¼ dis. to ½ prem.; Quartz Rock, ¼ dis. to ½ dis.; to ½ par.; Grand Duchy of Yuba, ¼ dis. to ½ prem.; Veraguas, ¼ dis. to ½ prem.; to ½ par.; Glenaulin, ¼ dis. to ½ prem.; Kenmare, 1 to 1½ prem.; fixed for Monday next. The shares are from 3-16 to 5-16 prem. A considerable business has been done in them. Fair Head Harbour shares are from 3-16 to 5-16 prem.

Business in bank shares has been more active, and prices are very firm. Commercial Union of Australia, and Union of London shares show an upward tendency. Sales are thus recorded—Australasia, 56; British North American, 58; Colonial Bank, 4½; National Provincial of England, 46; New, 13; Provincial of Ireland, 4½; Union of Australia, 50½; Union of London, 17. Shares in the Royal Australian Dock and Gold Importing Company are now marked in the official list at 1½.

Dock stocks are looking up, with the exception of London, which is lower. East Dock shares have risen considerably, owing to the intelligence of the intended transfer of the business of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company to that port. Sales are thus marked—Commercial Stock, 105; East and West India, 168; London, 130; on the official list, and transactions done at 4½ prem. Steam-boat shares engage a large amount of business. Peninsular and Oriental are higher than last week, and Royal Mail shares have also been better supported. Shares in the New North of Europe Steam Navigation Company are worth 3-16 to 5-16 prem.

Insurance shares are generally very firm, and the increase of enquiries has caused a tendency. The present quotations of the market are—Marine, 42; British Life, 7; Church of England, 3½; Clerical, Medical, and General, 20½; Crown, 16½; Life, 14; Family Endowment, 3½; General 5½; Indemnity Marine, 3½; European, 4½; Legal and General Life, 5½; Medical, Invalid, and General, 2½; Minerva, 3½; Monarch, 1½; National Provincial, 1½; Palladium, 1½; Professional Life, 5½; Kingdom, 4½; Universal Life, 8; Royal Exchange, 23½; Sun Fire, 21½; United Miscellaneous shares are quoted—Assam Tea Company, 11; Auction Mart, 26; gerford, 47; London Institution, 5; Price's Patent Candle Company, 24½; Hun-Australian, 24½ 25. South Australian and Hudson's Bay stocks are higher this week.

The quotations of new undertakings of a miscellaneous character are—Elvo Canal, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Continental Submarine Telegraph, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Irish Submarine Telegraph, ¼ to ½ prem.; Chiriqui Road, ¼ to ½ prem.; Fair-Head Harbour, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Netherlands Land Enclosure, ¼ to ½ prem.; Great Australian Emigration, ¼ to ½ prem. Crystal Palace, 3½. French Crystal Palace, ¼ ½ pm.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending Aug. 5 show a large increase in our exports of every description of iron and steel over the corresponding month of last year—Pig, 25,213 to 19,834 tons; bar, bolt, and tons; and wrought, 14,936 to 12,574 tons. Copper, in bricks and pigs, 13,893 to 10,309 tons, in 1851. In sheet, nails, &c., there has been a decrease of about 2000 tons. Tin-plates have increased from 82,940 to 89,162. The whole return shows that a most remarkable stimulus has been given to the metal trade, and its healthful activity, for the past six months, fully confirmed. In the imports, the chief feature is a falling off in the amount of both copper ore and copper during the past seven months, as compared with a corresponding period of the previous year, chiefly owing to the less productiveness of foreign resources, which have not been counterbalanced by new discoveries.

MINING IN IRELAND.—An inquiry took place at Brocks-bridge, Wicklow, before Messrs. J. Parnell and A. W. Guinness, justices of the peace, and a special jury, pursuant to the 10th of George I. cap. 3, to ascertain the amount of damage caused by the mining operations of the Mining Company of Ireland, on the estate of Captain Hugo, near the Seven Churches. The injuries for which the claimant sought compensation consisted in the removal of the surface soil of part of the lands of Knockagh, the impregnation of the river by the ore of the mines, the destruction of pasture lands, and the cutting away of a large extent of bog on the mountain. The jury having been sworn, a compromise was entered into, giving Captain Hugo 260s., in which the costs were included.

GOLD FROM AUSTRALIA.—The ship Vanguard, arrived in the docks from Geelong and Melbourne, has brought 26 packages of gold dust, consigned to order; and the vessel Japhone, arrived on the same day from Sydney, has brought 27 packages of gold dust, consigned to order; and the vessel Fluvent, arrived from Sydney, has brought one case and two boxes of gold dust, consigned to order.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.
MONDAY.—Ships at market, 119; sold, 85.
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 146; sold, 51.
FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 146; sold, 105.
Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of August:—

Newcastle. 300 89,016
Sunderland. 127 36,323
Seaham. 113 36,778
Hartlepool & West Hart. 102 50,423
Stock, Middlesbrough, &c. 46 10,716
Blyth. 26 4,490
Total. 690 235,374
Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of August, 1852 21,970
Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of August, 1852 2,408
Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of August, 1852 140
Comparative Statement of 1851 and 1852.
Imported from 1st January to 31st August, 1852. Ships 8003 2,195,381 tons
Imported from 1st January to 31st August, 1851. " 7436 2,032,301 " Increase in the present year. 567 163,080

LEAD ORES
Sold at Aberystwith, on the 6th September.
Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.
East Logylass. 110 £12 1 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Frongoch. 100 11 14 6 ditto
East Daren. 50 15 16 0 Walker, Parker, & Co.
Great Wheal Baddern. 26 £14 7 0 Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto. 27 12 0 0 Locke, Blackett, & Co.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.
Mines. Tons. Price. Price.
Wheal Buller. 123 £3 16 6
ditto. 122 5 8 6
ditto. 121 7 9 0
ditto. 120 4 16 6
ditto. 119 7 14 6
ditto. 118 8 13 6
ditto. 117 4 12 6
ditto. 116 2 16 6
ditto. 115 4 14 6
ditto. 114 8 13 0
ditto. 113 5 0 6
ditto. 112 3 17 0
ditto. 111 7 4 0
ditto. 110 4 1 0
ditto. 109 2 6 6
ditto. 108 8 13 6
ditto. 107 12 7 6
ditto. 106 6 19 6
ditto. 105 2 2 6
ditto. 104 0 19 0
ditto. 103 8 12 6
ditto. 102 20 17 6
ditto. 101 7 16 0
ditto. 100 5 3 0
ditto. 99 0 6 6
ditto. 98 0 6 6
ditto. 97 6 8 6
ditto. 96 5 0 6
ditto. 95 7 12 6

COAL MARKET, LONDON.
Mines. Tons. Price. Price.
Wheal Buller. 815 £4054 15 0
Carn Brea. 426 2515 19 0
Alfred Consols. 327 1984 16 6
North Wh. Basset. 200 1843 16 0
Halamaning & Co. 246 1583 6 0
Par Consols. 235 2008 12 0
Levant. 224 1347 17 0
Wh. Tremayne. 150 746 6 0
W. Alfred Consols. 124 713 19 6
Average Standard. £13 14 0
Quantity of Ore. 3124 tons
Quantity of Fine Copper. 214 tons 6 cwt.
LAST SALE.—Average Standard. £20,063 4 0
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 1307. 4s.—Produce, 7.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
Mines Royal. 115 £1793 9 6
Vivian and Sons. 79 997 3 0
Sims, Williams, and Co. 140 2676 8 0
Glenfella and Sons. 263 3217 16 3
Williams, Foster, and Co. 154 3283 6 0
Mines Royal Company. 479 8159 9 6
English and Australian Company. 132 3889 4 0
Total. 1405 £24,088 13 0
Copper ores for sale 14th September.—Cob, 76, 68, 56, 54, 51, 16, 12, 61, 69, 39, 9, 98, 96, 58.—Santiago, 100, 90, 82, 73, 60, 59, 11, 9, 1, 1, 1—total, 1201 tons.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.
Mines. Tons. Price. Price.
Wheal Buller. 123 £3 16 6
ditto. 122 5 8 6
ditto. 121 7 9 0
ditto. 120 4 16 6
ditto. 119 7 14 6
ditto. 118 8 13 6
ditto. 117 4 12 6
ditto. 116 2 16 6
ditto. 115 4 14 6
ditto. 114 8 13 0
ditto. 113 5 0 6
ditto. 112 3 17 0
ditto. 111 7 4 0
ditto. 110 4 1 0
ditto. 109 2 6 6
ditto. 108 8 13 6
ditto. 107 12 7 6
ditto. 106 6 19 6
ditto. 105 2 2 6
ditto. 104 0 19 0
ditto. 103 8 12 6
ditto. 102 20 17 6
ditto. 101 7 16 0
ditto. 100 5 3 0
ditto. 99 0 6 6
ditto. 98 0 6 6
ditto. 97 6 8 6
ditto. 96 5 0 6
ditto. 95 7 12 6

NO SALE ON Thursday, the 16th September.
Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Par-Anna Maria, 1872—West Caradon 352—Fowey Consols 206—Poldice 168—Bedford and Courtney 82—Conn's Ore 28—Wheal Maiden 27—Devon and Cornwall United Mines 19.—Total, 3552 tons.

LEAD ORES—Sold on the Mine.			
Wood Mine	3½	£14 15 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
Vale of Towy	36	10 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cubert United	32	10 13 0	ditto
Wheal Trelawny	40	13 5 0	Tamar Smelting Co.
	75	21 0 6	T. Somers.

BLACK TIN.			
Mine.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Purchasers.
Wheal Trevelyan (July 28)	4 14 0 0	£35 0 0	£238 11 6
ditto (Aug. 24)	0 11 2 0	51 0 0	29 6 6
Boscan (Sept. 2)	5 4 2 13	56 5 0	294 4 6
Georgia Consols (Sept. 3)	3 1 3 26	58 0 0	170 14 11
Porkell's United (Sept. 4)	0 17 2 21	57 0 0	368 3 6
Chyprase Consols	1 10 0 17	53 15 0	590 9 10
ditto	1 5 0 7	39 0 0	58 15 11
	0 19 1 7	54 5 0	71 8 6

COPPER ORES.			
Sampled August 18, and sold at Swansea, 7th September.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	101	14½	£14 10 0
ditto	96	13½	14 0 0
ditto	48	24½	25 0 6
ditto	91	24½	23 16 6
ditto	77	14½	13 8 6
Cuba	65	15½	14 8 0
ditto	64	15½	15 9 6
ditto	63	15½	15 11 0
ditto	62	15½	15 1 0
Berehaven	113	15½	15 11 0
ditto	84	10½	10 2 0
Kapunda	40	10½	9 18 6
ditto	38	5½	56 9 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	471	£7734 0 6	36
Berehaven	315	4859 4 0	36
Kapunda	132	1964 18 0	36
French	81	7373 11 0	19
Knocknahan	59	122 6 6	5
Creetown	54	1115 2 0	3

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
Mines.	Tons.	Amount.	
Copper Miners' Company	115	£1793 9 6	
Glenfella and Sons	79	997 3 0	
Sims, Williams, and Co.	140	2676 8 0	
Vivian and Sons	263	3217 16 3	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	154	3283 6 0	
Mines Royal Company	479	8159 9 6	
English and Australian Company	132	3889 4 0	
Total	1405	£24,088 13 0	

AVERAGES.			
Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British	10 15-16	£10 13 6	£117 17 0
Foreign	19½	19 9 0	110 19 6
Sale	17	£17 3 0	£112 2 6
Totals—British, 370; Foreign, 1035 = 1405 tons (21-cwts.)			

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.			
Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British	8½	£8 16 0	£125 0 0
Foreign	18½	18 10 0	111 8 6
Sale	16	£15 19 0	£113 7 6
Totals—British, 512; Foreign, 1442 = 1954 tons (21-cwts.)			

COPPER ORES.			
Sampled August 25, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, September 9.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	
Wheal Buller	123	£3 16 6	
ditto	122	5 8 6	
ditto	121	7 9 0	
ditto	120	4 16 6	
ditto	119	7 14 6	
ditto	118	8 13 6	
ditto	117	4 12 6	
ditto	116	2 16 6	
ditto	115	4 14 6	
ditto	114	8 13 0	
ditto	113	5 0 6	
ditto	112	3 17 0	
ditto	111	7 4 0	
ditto	110	4 1 0	
ditto	109	2 6 6	
ditto	108	8 13 6	
ditto	107	12 7 6	
ditto	106	6 19 6	
ditto	105	2 2 6	
ditto	104	0 19 0	
ditto	103	8 12 6	
ditto	102	20 17 6	
ditto	101	7 16 0	
ditto	100	5 3 0	
ditto	99	0 6 6	
ditto	98	0 6 6	
ditto	97	6 8 6	
ditto	96	5 0 6	
ditto	95	7 12 6	

TOTAL PRODUCE.			
.....£ 4054 15 0	W. Powey Consols	115	.....£971 15 0
.....2518 19 0	Wh. Speedwell	54	.....280 0 6
.....1984 16 6	St. Anthony & Grylls	32	.....276 0 0
.....1843 16 0	Wheal Agar	30	.....177 13 0
.....1583 6 0	Trannack & Bos.	28	.....173 12 0
.....2008 12 0	Cook's Kitchen	24	.....117 12 0
.....1347 17 0	Wheal Squire	17	.....248 4 0
.....746 6 0	North Wh. Unity	9	.....76 10 0
.....713 19 6	Godolphin	7	.....8 18 0
	Greenfell's Ore	1	.....30 0 0
.....£133 14 0	Average Produce		

RAILWAY WAGONS. WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

JOSEPH WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE AND ENGINE
WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, AND STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS
AND WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SILE-LANE, LONDON.

**M. R. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND
NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.**
Address—LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

M. R. THOMAS EDINGTON (late Senior Partner of the Phoenix
Iron-Works, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR,
INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS,
No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENT (on COMMISSION) for the PURCHASE OF SCOTCH PIG-IRON, RAILWAY
BARS, BAR-IRON, AND CASTINGS.

AGENT for the SALE OF ENGLISH BOILER-PLATES, ANGLE AND RIVET IRON,
ANCHORS, CHAINS, CABLES, NAILS, STEEL, &c.

AGENT for numerous PARTIES in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, GERMANY,
FRANCE, AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

MESSRS. JOHNSON AND MATTHEY beg to inform MERCHANTS
AND IMPORTERS OF ORES that they have taken the SUFFERANCE WHARF
AND WAREHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "MELLISH'S SUFFERANCE
WHARF," extending from the RIVER THAMES to the FERRY-ROAD, and erected
STEAM-ENGINE AND MACHINERY for CRUSHING AND GRINDING GOLD
QUARTZ, SILVER, LEAD, AND OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed
and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES AND APPARATUS for the
DUCTION OF ORES OF CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles.
The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience,
who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs.
Johnson and Matthey. The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only
those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known respect-
ability of character.

The want of such an establishment for the Port of London has been long felt, and
Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who con-
fide ores to their care.—Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, July 28, 1852.

ORES AND MINERALS CAREFULLY ASSAYED
BY WILLIAM LONGMAID AND SON.—SAMPLES may be LEFT at Mr. C.
SMITH'S, carver, gilder, and printseller, 28, BILTER-STREET, CITY; or F.
WARDEN, carriage paid, to the LABORATORY, 31, BEAUMONT-SQUARE, N.W.
END, LONDON.

MINE SHARES.—MR. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES
FOR SALE IN MINES IN CORNWALL AND DEVON, of great promise
and in full operation, including Wheal Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon
Wood, Wheal Fanny, Wheal Williams, East Wheal Russell, North Wheal Robert,
West Goginan (Wales), &c. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and
reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES,
1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum
OF PROVIDING THE MOST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH AND
FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED THIS
OFFICE for the REGISTRATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE DIVIDEND-
PROMISING AND WORKING MINES. THEIR REGISTER will be found a VALU-
ABLE INDICATOR, as from more than 20 years' experience in the successful
selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to insure the
most certain and remunerative returns.

* * Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO.'S MINING OFFICES
REMOVED FROM No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, to No. 114,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, opposite CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS.
WEST END OFFICES.—No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET
WITHIN, opposite CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, and 10, BUCKINGHAM-
STREET, ADELPHI.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton, Devon), Great
Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Inney Consols (South Petherwin, Cornwall), Wheal Henry
(Paul, Cornwall), and other mines.

MINING, RAILWAY, AND INSURANCE SHARES.—
MR. C. DANIEL, No. 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, OFFERS
HIS SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of the ABOVE DESCRIPTION of
PROPERTY, and not being a jobber, transacts business for principals only, on com-
mission, and will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,
PLYMOUTH.

MR. E. COOKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,
28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. E. B. BROWN, 2, ADAM'S-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET,
LONDON, DEALS in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES OF CORNWALL,
and also makes ADVANCES ON THE SAME.

MINES.—MR. CLARKE, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON,
BUYS AND SELLS SHARES for parties in dividend, promising, and more
speculative mines, on the best terms he can command, giving his principals the EX-
TIRE ADVANTAGE, and for the usual consideration; without mixing up his own
shares, unless he state the fact. These points he is determined to carry out; and the
more orders the greater the facility for action.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—
MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and
COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share
dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any
MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient
OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be
on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all oc-
casions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparrow, Galt-y-Maen,
Great Crinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER & Co., 51, THREAD-
NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that
they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING
MINES, both BRITISH and FOREIGN, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per
cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a
dividend state. T. FULLER & Co., being in daily communication with the most
respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such
information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and
CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either
personally or by letter.

And have specially FOR SALE—Butterdon, Bedford United, Castle Dinas, Clive,
Wheal Mary Ann, Arthur, Crebor, Devon Consols North, East Wheal Reeth, Gawton
United, Wheal Edward, Great Bryn Consols, North Venton, North Tamar, Wheal
May, Wheal Zion, Wheal Franco, South Carn Brea, &c.

WANTED.—Apprentice, Tokenbury Consols, and Cradock Moor.

MINING.—The ADVERTISER begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES
TO ADVENTURERS in CORNWALL MINES, not resident in Cornwall, for the
purpose of FURNISHING them with THE BEST INFORMATION he can obtain re-
lative to the value and security of their speculations. He has opened a connection
with intelligent and practical men, and can confidently promise a faithful and honest
report in answer to all inquiries. Reference to the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-
street, London.—Frederick Kidd, Perran, Truro.—9th August, 1852.

MINE SHARES.—MR. THOMAS BROWN has SHARES
FOR SALE IN DEVON of great promise, now in full operation, including
Yeoland Consols, Boringdon Park, Bittle Hill, and that great ancient tin mine, Wheal
Sidney, which is supposed to have been worked productively by the Phenicians at an
early date; five lodes have been extensively wrought upon to a great length, near the
surface, but without the aid of powder or machinery; one of these lodes they are now
working on, and about 20 tons of ore have been taken up, of a superior quality. The
revolving calender is now actively employed in preparing the tin for sale, which in about
three weeks will be ready for market.

N.B.—All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thomas Brown, Mining
Office, Bidway, Plymouth, Devon.

**MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 6, HAYMARKET, PAL-
MALL, LONDON, continue to NEGOTIATE every description of BUSINESS con-
nected with the ABOVE SECURITIES.**—Messrs. TREDINNICK AND CO. OFFER
THEIR SERVICES TO CAPITALISTS with every confidence, in the SELECTION
OF MINES for INVESTMENT—their long and intimate acquaintance with the best
mining districts, coupled with the establishment of agents throughout Cornwall and
Devon, give them many advantages in having correct and authentic information of
the character and value of mining property.—DIVIDEND MINES, well selected,
paying 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon the current value of shares.—Messrs. Tre-
dinnick and Co.'s Circular of Information, with Current List of Prices, forwarded
weekly, on the payment of an annual subscription of 21 s. in advance.

RAILWAYS v. MINES.—Parties wishing to invest should reflect

that, while railways pay on an average only 4 per cent., mining property pays

15%, and in some instances the returns are almost incredible. The Devon Great Con-

sols, with an outlay of only 51 per share, return 445 per share per annum, and are

now worth 6375 in the market. The United Mines of Greenap, which a few weeks

since might be had for less than £100, are now worth £250; and several of the specu-

lative mines have risen £10 to £20 per share, as Wheal Arthur, Crebor, &c.

MR. DANIEL, of No. 3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, offers his services

to BUY or SELL, on commission, and is determined to do business only in the di-

vidend-paying mines, or in those which, from their character in the market, are likely

shortly to make returns. Information furnished either personally or by letter.

Notices to Correspondents.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me if the British Central American Land Com-
pany is any connection of the British American Land Company. If not, as I have
become possessed of a number of shares in the Central American Land Company, I
should like to be informed where I can find a market for them, if they are of any
value? The names of the directors that appear on the shares are G. M. Glascock,
Geo. Rahn, Robert Passenger. Mr. Glascock was of the firm of Glascock Brothers
and Co., copper dealers, Whitechapel; and G. Rahn, a ship broker, Mark-lane, is
still in business; but Mr. Passenger I can find nothing of. The date of the shares
is December, 1838.—A CONSTANT READER: *Finsbury-circus, Sept. 6.*

S. I. will find the same information given in our last Journal.

A. S. K.—If the calls made prior to relinquishment were paid, and the form complete,
it suffices, and the pursuer was bound to point out any informality at the time. Our
correspondent will find, in our Journal of this day, an important decision given by
the Vice-Warden as regards the Gwarrigan Mine. He had better send us a complete
statement, naming the mine, before he parts with his money.

LEAD.—The price quoted is wholesale, and 2½ per cent. discount for cash.

WHEAL LOVEL.—SIR: In the *Mining Journal* of Oct. 27, 1849, is published a list of
"abortive schemes" in course of winding up under the provisions of the Joint-
Stock Companies' Act, amongst which occurs the Wheal Lovel Mining Company.
Will any of your correspondents kindly inform me if the present prosperous under-
taking had any connection with that concern? If so, what was the object of its un-
dergoing that process?—A SHAREHOLDER: *September 9.*

C. H. W. (Sidmouth).—A letter addressed, Mr. Thomas Motley, C.E., Bristol, will
find him. Capt. John Cartwright, of St. Just, acts as pursuer to Prince Albert Mine.

A Subscriber (Morpeh).—It is impossible to assign any reason for peculiarities in coal
working, more particularly as unfortunately so much prejudice exists in favour of
ancient usages in the various districts. It appears to us, however, rather extraor-
dinary that our correspondent, residing as he does in the great northern coal-field,
should apply to us in these southern latitudes for such information. Had we re-
quired enlightenment on such subject, his locality would have been, as likely as any
other, the one we should have applied to; and shall at all times feel obliged to him,
or any of his friends, for details connected with colliery workings.

We have a letter for G. H. L. (Bristol), in answer to an application to Mr. D. Mueset,
for information. We shall be happy to forward it, on receiving G. H. L.'s address,
which has been mislaid.

A Subscriber, at York, should have given us the correct sums paid on the Carbons and
West Goginan shares, which he could easily have done, if a shareholder. If pursuer
of mines will not send us the statements of their account-day meetings, it is im-
possible for us to keep the list correct. We know of no calls beyond those quoted.

G. T.—The next meeting of North Wheal Trelawny will be held at Menheniot, on
the 16th inst.

J. B. (Westminster).—Mr. Harding of the Australasian, and Messrs. Collett and Ellis
of the Australian Mutual, left by the *Asiatic* on the 17th of March last; they must
have been some time in the colony. The Australian mail-steamers will leave
about the middle of this month; she is due at Plymouth on the 30th of November.

A Subscriber (Malvern).—The practice alluded to by our correspondent, regarding
the offer of Trehan shares, is common, and parties are wise to take no notice of
such communications. With respect to their present value, we believe it is as quoted
in this day's Share List—5 for a 512th share. They were formerly only in 256 parts,
consequently an original share at the present quotation would be worth 10, which
accounts for the apparent discrepancy in our last Journal, when they were quoted 5
to 10.

BRITANNIA MINING COMPANY.—The complaints of an Unregistered Shareholder are
hardly fair. With such a high opinion of the concern, and general confidence in the
management, why not qualify himself to attend the next meeting, and ascertain
the information he calls for? Doubtless the directors would be glad of the
co-operation of one apparently so well qualified to aid them in managing the under-
taking, in the success of which they are all concerned.

A letter for Nunez (Lisington) forwarded to our office will reach him.

We could not publish the letter of Observer (St. Agnes), respecting the expenditure and
prospects of Perran Wheal Jane, without the writer's name being attached. Any
matter of general information we are at all times glad to receive, but a charge of
such a nature as that contained in Observer's communication should rather form a
subject of enquiry at a meeting, than publication in our Journal.

C. W.—Address Mr. James Gray, Albaston, Calstock, respecting Wheal Bazely.

WHEAL TREWANE.—MR. J. E. B. SMITH, the pursuer, in reply to the statement of Mr.
Haynes, in our last, positively denies that the quotations were "impositions,"
but arose from *bona fide* transactions. Mr. Smith states his power to prove, at the
time of writing the letter which appeared in our Journal, Mr. Haynes was "acting
as agent to a shareholder to negotiate the transfer of 100 or 150 shares in the mine,
at 31. and 21. 10s. per share."

We do not think E. G. (Stourport) likely to be misled, or duped, by a broker. So far
as we can, we have attended to his request.

An Agriculturalist (Cambridge).—The offices of the "General Land Drainage and
Improvement Company" are at 52, Parliament-street, Westminster; but the company
has no connection with a "Drainage Company" at No. 30, opposite. The
half-yearly meeting was advertised to be held on the 18th of August last, but a suf-
ficient number did not attend to constitute a meeting, which was consequently ad-
journd. We understand the company is in a prosperous and profitable position,
the proprietary highly respectable, and there is every reason to anticipate that the
operations will prove highly remunerative, and of considerable public importance.

CORBE DIVIDEND.—A Subscriber will find the amount of dividend (21. per share,
24,000/), was included in the Journal of the 31st July.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—A Shareholder should have sent us the price at which business was
done by Friday morning, and not after our paper is printed. The last quotation,
being 25½, with only 31. paid, seemed high enough to us, in the absence of any
quotation beyond. We have only his *ipse dixit* that half the mine has been sold
within the last week at 35½, which is 42,900/ for the mine, and 50 per cent. beyond
Bedford United, a regular dividend-paying mine.

We cannot answer the question of a Young Adventurer; he must apply to a broker.

PREVENTION OF EXPLOSIONS IN COLLIERIES.—We have received an elaborate paper on
this subject from Mr. Peter Spencer of Pendleton, near Manchester, suggesting a
plan for completely isolating all the lights in the workings from the surrounding
atmosphere, and thus, whatever be its state, prevent the possibility of an explo-
sion. The paper is altogether a fair exposition of the casualties of coal mining;
the chemistry of the gases, the awful results of explosions, the afterdamp, ventila-
tion, and the general operations of a colliery, are very well described; but they
have all so often been animadverted upon in our columns, and as there is at present
at least, nothing new on the subject, it is impossible we can insert it. For the iso-
lation of the lights, the writer has suggested the Drummond light; and a mixture
of carburetted hydrogen and oxygen in enclosed lamps; neither of which he thinks
would be found practicable. What he considers could not fail to prove successful,
is the fitting up of a common gas apparatus at every coal mine, such gas to be car-
ried by main and branch pipes, connected at the bends by flexible tubes to every
part of the workings. A supply of atmospheric air to be carried down also, and
wherever a light was necessary, a thick glass cylindrical lamp to be placed, with a
jet from each of these services to be applied to a burner within, and the products
of combustion carried off by tubes into the upcast shaft. The principle of isolating
the burners is undoubtedly good, and has before been suggested; but the great
difficulty is to render any project of the kind practicable without a ruinous cost,
unless the discovery of some simple means of obtaining artificial light should be
made, of which we are not yet in possession. We fear this remark particularly
applies to the common gas plan; but as the "North of England Institute of Mining
Engineers" has just commenced their regular meetings, who pledge themselves to
give every suggestion a patient and impartial hearing and investigation, we recom-
mend our correspondent to lay his suggestions before them.

ERRATUM.—In Mr. Mueset's paper on Safety Boilers, end of first paragraph, for "as
many inches," read "half as many inches."

* * We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing
us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, conse-
quently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have
reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which
appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller
or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

* * It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,

Mining Journal Office,

26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

The meeting of coalowners, viewers, and others interested in the coal
trade, which was recently held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the view
of forming a society for the prevention of accidents, ventilating of col-
lieries, and other purposes connected with mining, and noticed in the
MINING JOURNAL of the 10th July last, appears so far to have made good
progress, and holds out fair prospects of becoming permanently estab-
lished. Yesterday week the inaugural meeting of the new association,
under the title of the NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING EN-
GINEERS, took place at the theatre of the Literary and Philosophical So-
ciety of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—MR. NICHOLAS WOOD taking the chair.
It will be remembered that the proposed establishment of this society, so
soon after a preliminary meeting in Westminster for the formation of a
powerful and national institution, with the same professed objects, led to
some correspondence in the MINING JOURNAL, as to the motives which
had induced the colliery viewers of the north so suddenly to adopt such
measures. The chairman endeavoured fully to explain the views and ob-
jects of the society; he congratulated the members on the progress they
had already made—the association of upwards of 70 members, the ap-
pointment of officers, and the subscription of an amount of funds suffi-

cient for a commencement. Much, however, had yet to be done, the re-
sources had to be developed, and the ultimate objects attained. The in-
stitution had a two-fold object—

First, by a union or concentration of professional experience, to endeavour, if pos-
sible, to devise measures which might avert or alleviate those dreadful calamities
which had too often produced such destruction to life and property, and which left
such misery and distress among the mining population of the district; and, secondly,
to establish a literary institution, more particularly applicable to the theory, art, and
practice of mining than the institutions in the locality, or within the reach of the pro-
fession there. While, therefore, they proposed that the institution should practically
consist of members of the profession of mining engineers, and that it should be sub-
stantially of a literary character, they had opened their doors to the admission of per-
sons interested in the prevention of accidents in mines, and in the advancement of
mining science generally. That arrangement admitted of a very extensive application,
for who was not interested, from feelings of humanity, in the prevention of accidents
in coal mines? The claims of such an institution as the one now under notice to the
support of the coalowners of the north were all-powerful. Who were so interested
as they in the prevention of accidents in mines? Past experience showed they were
never behind the most energetic philanthropist in attention to the sufferings of the
injured, or in alleviating the misery and distress of their relatives and families, and
on that ground the institution claimed their support. The coalowner was also most
materially interested in the success of the society, seeing that it had in view the im-
provement of the art of mining. As, too, one of its prominent objects was to endeavour
to accomplish the best and most perfect mode of abstracting the coal, the proprietor,
as well as the worker of a mine, was no less concerned in its prosperity. But it had
been stated that they were not the proper persons to unite together for such a pur-
pose—that they were interested individuals, and that the proper men to engage in
such an association were those wholly unconnected with the coalowners or the man-
agers of mines. He questioned the soundness of such a doctrine. The motives of
any persons, of whatever class or profession, who united together, or in any way con-
tributed towards the prevention of those accidents, could not be too highly appre-
ciated. Every one engaged in mining owed them a deep debt of gratitude for any
efforts they might make. But it was from being themselves individually subjected
in the exercise of their duties to the effects of such accidents, and from being sup-
posed to be the only persons through whose assistance any preventive measures could
properly be carried out, that they had deemed it incumbent upon them, and considered
themselves a proper class of persons to unite together, and at least make the attempt
to accomplish the desired object. At the same time, he felt assured that he spoke the
sentiments of every member of the profession, when he said that they did not for the
moment entertain the idea that the establishment of this institution should in the least
degree render unnecessary, or that they should interfere in any way whatever with the
formation of, any other institution for the prevention of accidents in mines. On the con-
trary, he was sure every member of the institute, either individually or in connection
with the society, would be most happy to co-operate with, or aid in any way the
efforts of, any other institution, that it would be one of the leading objects of this
society to afford opportunities for a careful and impartial trial, or carry into effect
any suggestion, plan, or measure submitted to them, having for its object the preven-
tion of accidents in mines. He had thought it necessary to make these remarks, in
consequence of allegations having been made that the object of the society was to stifle
inquiry, to interpose difficulties in the establishment of kindred societies, or to create
obstacles to the introduction of suggestions or measures recommended by such so-
cieties towards the prevention of accidents in mines.

The chairman then reviewed the various parliamentary, South Shields,
and other inquiries, and showed how incumbent it was upon the proprie-
tors and managers of mines to carefully, minutely, and impartially study
and consider the mass of evidence, and the important deductions arrived
at. These valuable suggestions had laid dormant without notice or at-
tention, but now they had no excuse. Being associated together for the
express purpose of probing and investigating everything connected with
mining, it was incumbent on them to give every plan a fair and impar-
tial investigation, and if deserving of practical illustration or experiment,
he felt assured the employers would readily place their pits at their dis-
posal for such purpose. Adverting to the second part of the society's ob-
jects, he said they were more purely of a scientific, practical, and pro-
fessional character. He pointed out the importance of collecting detailed
plans of the different instruments in use here and on the continent in
boring for minerals and Artesian wells, the several modes of sinking pits,
records of the strata, and other phenomena of the various sinkings, and
descriptions of the different engines and apparatus employed for raising
water and working mines generally; nor must they neglect the cultiva-
tion of those branches of science which more particularly appertain to the
profession. Geology, mineralogy, chemistry, mechanical philosophy, pneu-
matics, and mechanics, were all subjects which would occupy the individ-
ual members of the Institute. He need scarcely add how important were
the subjects to which he had called attention—not only to the members, but
to every interest coming within the scope of their labours. Mr. Wood
concluded by invoking the support of noblemen, gentlemen, and all persons
interested, from feelings of humanity, in the prevention of accidents in
mines, on behalf of the society. A number of colliery-owners and viewers
resident in the district were enrolled as members, and arrangements were
entered into for holding stated meetings, and carrying out the objects pro-
posed at the formation of the institution.

We have recently received from our esteemed correspondent, Mr. JOSUA
RICHARDSON, a valuable compilation on the Pneumatics of Mines, show-
ing the amount of ventilation required in collieries, determined by an in-
vestigation into the chemical properties of atmospheric air, and the noxious
gases found in mines. The subject is at the present moment a most im-
portant one, and is treated in this instance in a complete and elucidative
manner, partly founded on, and forming a complete summary of, all the
principal points of scientific evidence obtained by the various parliamen-
tary committees, and that of South Shields in 1843, with an original sys-
tem of rules and deductions on scientific data of the analysis of the
various gases, and other points bearing on the subject. As, however, our
Journal has for so long a period been fully devoted to the question, and
no point of interest in the course of the numerous investigations which
have been gone into has escaped us, it would be supererogatory to insert
a paper so voluminous, and we must, therefore, content ourselves with a
running commentary, noticing the principal heads as we proceed. Mr.
RICHARDSON first remarks on the diversity of opinions on ventilation which
prevails in practice—from 2000 to 20,000 ft. of air per minute in the south
to from 50,000 to 170,000 ft. in the northern mines. The difference be-
tween the districts, and the discrepancy between mines in the same dis-
trict, clearly indicate the absence of any fixed principle to determine the
quantity really required, and tends to confirm the opinion expressed by the
South Shields' Committee, that the "ventilation and consequent safety of
mines is mere guess work." Various estimates are then entered into, to
show the actual quantity of air required according to the size of the mine,
its safe or fiery nature, and the number of human beings employed therein.
The chemical constitution of the atmosphere is next considered, followed
by that of oxygen and nitrogen, and their extraordinary properties de-
scribed. The theory of combustion follows, with statements of the com-
ponents of the resulting gases after an explosion, and their deadly effects.
Valuable suggestions are made as to the safest measures to be pursued by
the men after an explosion, and the best means for restoring the current of
air to a healthy state. It is, however, emphatically maintained that the
only means of reducing the evils which exist is in a judicious foresight,
rendering the remedies of a preventive nature, such as a thorough and
efficient ventilation, and the judicious use of the safety-lamp; while our
best energies should be directed with steady perseverance to perfect, as far
as possible, the best systems of ventilation, and other auxiliaries of safety.

The next question as connected with this important subject which claims
Mr. RICHARDSON'S attention, is the quantity of air required for the proper
dilution and displacement of the noxious gases, and which ought to pass
through a mine in a given period, in order to maintain its atmosphere in a
safe and salubrious state. To deduce this question to a certainty, first
the endiometer is indispensable, correctly to ascertain the per centage of
noxious gases in the atmosphere. In the absence of endiometry, a close
calculation is made on practical data, from which the result is that, tak-
ing the average areas of the galleries at 50 square feet in a mine free from
fire-damp, where 100 men are at work, there will be required for diluting
the choke-damp 15,000 ft.; for respiration, 2000 ft.=17,000 cubic feet
per minute; and as to keep the air in a proper state, the quantity ought
to be doubled for every 10 miles it has to travel, tables are given, show-
ing the air required in a mine of 50 ft. mean area, employing from 30 to
100 men, and the air coursing from 1 to 10 miles. From these tables a
rule may be laid down applicable to all mines, however different their
mode of working may be, and however varied the size and extent of the
excavations. In fiery mines, for want of better data, it is taken at a mini-
mum, as equal to the proportion which causes the enlargement or elonga-
tion of the flame of a candle or lamp, which indicates the presence of
1 part of fire-damp to 15 parts of air, or 6.67 per cent. of fire-damp; and
as this requires to be diluted with 30 times its volume of pure air, there
will be required in a fiery mine of 50 ft. mean area, and 100 men, 21,000
cubic feet per minute, to which must be added that required for respira-
tion and combustion, and one-tenth of the whole per mile for the length
of the air-courses. In very fiery mines, upon similar calculations, the
quantity required will be 26,250 cubic feet per minute, subject to similar
additions as above; and the general rule established on these premises is—
in mines quite free from fire-damp, multiply the mean area by 5, which
gives the number of cubic feet per second, and by 60 the quantity per
minute. In fiery mines, multiply the area by 7, and in very fiery, or
mines in an explosive condition, multiply by 8½; and to this must be
added the air needed for respiration and combustion at the rate of 20 cubic

feet per minute per man, and one-tenth per mile for the distance the air has to travel. Mr. RICHARDSON feels satisfied that, by the use of these simple rules, the quantity of air necessary may be always correctly ascertained, and, if properly carried into effect, would render the occurrence of an explosion impossible; and although such quantity may appear large when compared with the practice in some districts, the ventilation of many of the well-regulated mines of the north show a very close approximation to the rule. A table is then given of 24 collieries in the north, in which the ventilation varies from 2000 to 168,000 cubic feet of air per minute, showing the great diversity of practice which prevails (a discrepancy more than warranted by the circumstances of each mine), and the necessity there is for some certain method of determining the quantity of air which is really required. In conclusion, it is observed that the results of this investigation clearly demonstrate the possibility of determining the quantity of air required in mines by the means proposed. By the analysis of atmospheric air, of the noxious gases, and a description of the processes of respiration and combustion, sanitary principles have been evolved, suggestive of the needful remedies for the existing evil. The rules have been deduced from scientific principles, and are formed to suit the varied conditions of all mines. Their great simplicity and easy applicability can scarcely fail, it is presumed, to be a strong recommendation to their universal adoption; and if such be the case, the object sought to be accomplished by the investigation will be realised; for by the substitution of certain and acknowledged scientific principles, in lieu of the "mere guess-work," now so prevalent, a great improvement may be rationally anticipated in the ventilation of mines, upon which the happiness or misery, the life or death, of so many of the industrial population of this country mainly depends.

We have of late had frequent occasion to refer to decisions of important cases in the Vice-Warden's Court, and particularly where the subjects in dispute are such as may serve as a future guide to our friends in the various mining concerns they may be embarked in. It is not because a prospectus starts with the significant words, "On the Cost-book System—no further liability—no deed to sign," that the parties embarking in such are safe. In nine out of ten of them they neither start correctly on that system, or follow up the rules and observances; it is therefore important to look at the legal decisions of his Honour the VICE-WARDEN, and record them for the benefit of all:—

WEST CALLINGTON MINE.—Dymond v. Sergeant: A creditor's petition for 35l., for goods supplied, being filed three days before the Court sat, showing by affidavits the intention of defendant, the manager of the mine, to effect a sale of the effects thereof by private negotiation. His Honour ordered an injunction to issue at once, restraining the sale or removal of engine, or any of the materials, ores, &c.

GAVINIAN MINE.—Important Question.—Henry Harrison, purser, v. Henry Fowell Stephens, shareholder, for 99l. 10s., arrears of calls alleged to be due from him. The case occupied the greater part of three days, and the great question at issue was whether defendant was liable to pay a call made in February last, it being alleged to be so made to cover, not only the previous expenditure, but also to meet the supposed costs of working for the ensuing two months; to which defendant pleaded they were excessive, and unwarranted by the rules upon the cost-book of the mine, and that he had paid all that was due from him. The concern was taken up chiefly by parties residing in Manchester, in June, 1849, consequently out of the Stannaries, but agreeing "that meetings should take place on the mine, or some convenient place to be appointed from time to time, at least once in every two months, when the accounts for the preceding two months, with a balance-sheet, and all matters pertaining to the financial affairs of the mine, shall be submitted, and minutes of the same be entered in the cost-book, and signed by the respective adventurers present. That a list of the adventurers and shareholders shall also be prepared and entered in the cost-book at such several meetings; and a statement submitted of arrears, if any, on the calls previously made; and the adventurers present shall have full power to make any call or calls which may be necessary for the prosecution of the mine, so that the amount so called does not exceed the sum estimated for the cost of the preceding two months, in addition to paying off any engagement or liabilities which may at the time exist." On the 11th December, 1851, the accounts to end of August were regularly audited, when the debt of 772l. appeared on the face of the accounts, and a call of 10s. per share was made to discharge them. The next audit was on the 12th February, of accounts to end of December, 507l., but half the 900l. call not having been responded to, the debt actually amounted to 1006l., and another 10s. call was therefore made. The expenses from January to end of April were trifling, when the actual debt stood (owing to the defaulters not paying up) 890l. Prior to February, the names of defaulters appeared on the cost-book for 456l. 6s. 5d., the defendant's name not being on said list, he having paid the cost on his own shares, so far the Act of Parliament had been complied with. "The question therefore arises," his Honour observed, "whether the purser is justified in calling on all the adventurers to make up the 892l. or whether he ought not first to have recovered, or attempted to recover, the arrears of calls. I think that, according to the practice, he ought to have done so prior to February, and then only called for 380l. from the solvent adventurers; he was premature in making a call affecting those adventurers beyond that amount. It is unjust that a solvent adventurer should be made to advance for one in arrear, and that he, being in arrear, should take the chance of continued mining discovery carried on by his co-adventurers' advances, which are made greater on account of his own default. The purser is bound to do all in his power to realise the sums due from defaulters; when he has done so, he may come on those who remain solvent. The special enactments of the Stannaries laws have allowed the purser facilities in suing defaulting adventurers for their arrears, and selling their shares for payment thereof. In the present case, I do not know of any share of one defaulter having been so sold, therefore the call of 12th February was excessive, premature, and not justifiable. I am aware, however, that subsequently there have been petitions filed against several defaulters to recover about 900l., but none are as yet terminated; and for anything known to the Court, the sale of their shares may realise more than the sum due, and materially vary the amount of liability of the other shareholders; he must, therefore, delay making calls till such sales have taken place. Or, if the creditors are pressing, they may recover against a single shareholder, or take the mining machinery, as they are not bound to wait. A purser, however, is bound, with regard to defaulters, to have a sale of shares, and not to require the solvent adventurers to pay, in anticipation that such sale will not be adequate. Generally, a call ought not to be made till each particular call is realised, unless the shareholders, knowing the facts, make some special provision. Let, therefore, the decree for sale of the shares of defaulters be executed, and reported by the registrar; then the remaining shareholders will understand their affairs, and the amount to be demanded of each to pay what is unsatisfied." The petition was dismissed with costs.

The UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY have good reason to congratulate themselves on the fortunate result of Mr. FURBER's spiritedly undertaken, at his own expense, to drive out and out the La Luz vein. It will be in the recollection of those shareholders present at the half-yearly meeting, on the 28th Jan., that the chairman stated—"That from the limited extent of their available funds they were not able to incur the expense of driving out, to see whether or not the highly productive and rich lode of La Luz passed through its ground; the managing agent (Mr. PARKMAN) doubted it; but a gentleman of great mining knowledge, resident in the locality, was so convinced it did, that he had actually undertaken to incur the risk of the expense himself, on the condition of sharing one-half the profits with the company. Their manager had deemed it expedient to accept this offer, and which the board had fully confirmed." (See the report of the meeting in the *Mining Journal* of January 31 last.) Along discussion ensued, and some severe comments followed, on the part of Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. LEGG, and other proprietors; and in the following week's *Journal* appeared a letter from our correspondent, "Nunez," which brought forth an explanation on the part of Mr. PARKMAN, inserted on the 12th of June; but this did not satisfy those present at the meeting held on the 28th of July; consequently, a second letter from "Nunez" was published on the 7th of August. The result seems evident enough; that parties in England (knowing or not knowing Mr. FURBER's talent) have been for nine months past of but one opinion,—that Mr. FURBER was right, and Mr. PARKMAN totally wrong; and so it has turned out: as, by the receipt of despatches on Monday, we are informed that Mr. FURBER has really cut this hitherto magnificently productive vein. While it is gratifying to know that there is every probability of this gentleman reaping the deserved reward of his enterprise and confidence, it is at the same time satisfactory that the proprietors will come in for their share of all prospective advantages, and on this ground the shares at once rose, on receipt of the intelligence, 100 per cent., and all will be on the *qui vive*, looking forward to the next arrival. We insert a third communication from "Nunez," and may have something more conclusive and important to give in our next.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.—The East India Company, stimulated by the necessity for quick communication, as well for the purposes of good government in times of peace, as for the command of an army at a distance in times of war, have decided upon connecting the principal cities of all the presidencies by means of the electric telegraph. We understand it is intended, that within two years from this time the lines shall be complete in every direction, to the furthest extent of the Company's territories; and from that time communication can be had between the seat of Government and any remote district almost instantaneously. The order for the wire (about 3000 tons) has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Morewood and Rogers, of London, to be by them galvanised, so as to ensure the most perfect protection from oxidation. The wire, we understand, is unusually strong, and has to be prepared with the utmost care, as it will have to bear not only its own weight from post to post, but also, in many districts, the weight of immense numbers of monkeys, who will come from the woods to swing upon it, also huge eagles to roost at night. The East India Company have put the telegraph under the charge of Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, of their medical staff, he having already constructed a line of several hundred miles in India with the most complete success.

PROPOSED EXTRAORDINARY SPEED IN STEAM NAVIGATION.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

During the progress of the first half of the nineteenth century science has made such rapid strides, so many new principles have been elucidated, and mechanical theories, previously considered as wild chimeras, converted into practical and astounding realities, that the contemplative and observant mind will pause before, on the consideration of any newly proposed project (always providing that it is based on sound scientific principles), it prematurely decides—"that cannot be accomplished." In last week's *Mining Journal* we briefly noticed a project of Mr. D. S. Brown, of the Old Kent-road, for the construction of steam-ships in such a peculiar manner as to enable the voyage across the Atlantic to be accomplished in two days, and to India and back in a fortnight; and starting as the announcement may at first sight appear, on a more careful perusal of the author's pamphlet, and consideration of the philosophical principles on which the plan is based; it appears to us that the subject is worthy of further inquiry. It is first assumed that distance is only a consideration when viewed apart from motion; our ideas of which are entirely modified by circumstances,—as that of an insect on the ground, a bird in the air, a ball from a cannon, or the still more mysterious rapidity of light and electricity; in many instances of great disparity the source of power may be the same, the application different. The vessels proposed by the author are, therefore, as dissimilar to those now in use as the wing of a bird to a carriage-wheel. A railway carriage goes over its fulcrum, while that of a steam-vessel has to contend against the resistance of the water, actually "ploughing the deep," although the author considers it as unnecessary as a locomotive ploughing the land.

In steam-vessels, as at present constructed, there is no adaptability for velocity; the hull is formed in the shape best suited to receive top-heavy masts and sails, although their use may have been entirely superseded by the engine; and those who think a vessel can only be sustained on the water by half burying her in the fluid know little of the natural laws pertaining to the science. Some calculations are then entered into, to show that the increased velocity in a steam-ship, as at present constructed, causes a greater additional resistance than should be the case; and in what proportions vessels properly constructed might be enlarged to attain the velocity necessary to accomplish the speed required. Mr. Brown's proposed improvements consist in making the under surface of the bottom of the vessel of two inclined planes, as in the following diagram:—

The effect of this will be, when the ship is in motion to raise the whole hull to the surface of the water, removing entirely the resistance at the bows, at present the great obstacle to progress. This is an illustration of the schoolboys' "duck and drake," when he throws a stone in an inclined position on the water; the same effect is produced by a cannon ball fired at sea, and the kite drawn by a string at an angle rises on the same principle. The hulls of these vessels are proposed to be constructed on the square tubular form, of considerable thickness, in order to combine lightness with strength, and intersected throughout by hollows, cells, or cavities; such form giving a ship the strength of a huge tube, enabling it to be made of great length with perfect safety; and it is on the construction of vessels 10 times their present length, without increasing their breadth, and, consequently lessening the resistance, that forms the basis of the principles enunciated. The advantages assumed for vessels so constructed, in addition to their vastly increased speed, are—increased comfort for passengers, avoidance of sunken rocks, navigating shallow rivers, in case of leakage no danger, the absence of all sea sickness, as there would be no oscillation, the immense power and size of the ship placing her beyond the mercy of the winds and waves, and the great facilities for travel secured to that portion of the community whose means will not allow them to avail themselves of the present modes of transit.

NEW WATER-WORKS AT HARROW.—This undertaking being near completion, we availed ourselves of an opportunity to inspect them; and certainly not but express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which they have been carried out. Some time back, when the energetic contractor, T. Atkins, Esq., C.E., of Oxford, brought the subject of the present system of water-works before the inhabitants of Harrow, the plan he suggested was treated as something like utopian; but time, which sometimes "works wonders," has, at length, convinced them that all he promised in "the days of their unbelief" were to be more than verified. Their reasons for doubt were certainly plausible—resting principally on the great height the water would have to be lifted, and its uncommon scarcity for miles around the neighbourhood. Mr. Atkins's scheme, having now been tested by the works being put into operation, a brief sketch of the means employed will, doubtless, prove interesting. Early in January last, Mr. R. Pater, of Watford, commenced sinking in the vicinity of Roxeth, immediately below the church. Having passed through different strata of blue and yellow clay, pebble, hard white rock, and sand, he alighted on a chalk formation, 184 ft. 6 in. from the summit of the pump to the surface, which is 135 ft. The water is forced through a main, 1000 yards in length, to the reservoir, supplying the inhabitants in its way up. It was first contemplated to lift the water from the engine-house and well direct up the fields over the hill near "Bryon's tomb," as it is called, to the other side of the churchyard. This would have been a great saving to the company, as it would have relieved the engine considerably; but the company were not allowed by the parties who hold those fields to do so, and, therefore, of necessity, the engine now has to force the water direct up the mains. The lower tank is 25 ft. 6 in. diameter, and 8 ft. deep; and the upper one, 8 1/2 ft. and 10 ft. deep. It is generally understood that the inhabitants are to be furnished on a system of continuous supply. On Thursday last, a grand display of fireworks took place on the Gentlemen's Cricket Field, close to the town, in order to celebrate the success of this great undertaking, and which passed off with great effect.

The King of Belgium has conferred the order of Leopold, with the civil decoration, on Sir Henry De la Beche, of the Museum of Economic Geology, London, as a public testimony of his Majesty's esteem, and acknowledgment of the eminent services rendered by him to geology by his valuable publications.

Among the recent improvements in iron manufacture, we may mention that specified in one of Mr. Morris Stirling's patents—the addition of arsenic in minute quantities in preparing plates for ship-building purposes. The matter having just now become of some importance, we shall give full particulars of the process in an early *Journal*.

When we are drawn by iron horses, on iron roads, construct iron houses, build iron ships, sleep on iron beds, sit in iron chairs, write with iron pens, eat off iron plates and dishes, drink from iron fountains, and those of us who have any money keep it locked up in iron safes, and those who have not are locked up in iron gaols, may we not with propriety call this the "age of iron?"

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION.—It is stated that Mr. Page, the Government architect, contemplates the employment of electricity in lighting up the suspension-bridge now in progress at Chelsea—four elegant towers intended to receive the lamps appearing in the design. Some late experiments have tended to adapt the principle of the electric lamp to the purposes of illumination, and certain discoveries which reduce the cost of a most powerful and continuous current of electricity to a minimum will, it is hoped, remove the only real obstacle in the way of the general use of the electric current as a source of light.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the sixth half-yearly general meeting of proprietors, held on the 1st inst. at the offices, Old Broad-street, (Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., in the chair), the report of the directors was submitted, which showed a very satisfactory increase of the company's transactions, exceeding even the amount of 1851, when the Great Exhibition induced so unusual an increase of travelling. After paying all expenses and claims there remained an available balance of 1737l. 18s. 11d., which enabled the directors to declare a dividend on the half-year at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 15th inst. Previous to moving the adoption of the report, the chairman observed that they could allude to the progress of the past and the future prospects with confidence. The steady increase of business was a fact which especially afforded grounds for congratulation, and one which firmly indicated that the company was taking a firmer hold on the public. He alluded particularly to the melancholy death of Mr. Grainger, the late highly and deservedly-esteemed civil engineer, who sank under the effects of the injuries he sustained in a collision near Stockton. Mr. Grainger was, as most of the proprietors were aware, the holder of a periodical ticket for 1000l., and this was the first claim of such a magnitude that the company had experienced. He confidently expected that this would put to silence those doubts and questions which had been entertained by some as to the responsibility of the company. Under such circumstances, he was happy to take this opportunity to make the fact known as widely as possible, through the public press, that this claim had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the representatives of the late Mr. Grainger, and that the company were fully prepared to pay the amount when it was due. Although a heavy claim on the company, and the first of such magnitude, it may be expected that this remarkable instance of the utility of the system would have a beneficial effect on the future business. Increased powers have been obtained under Act of Parliament, by which they offer to the public a very extended scale of premiums, to meet all possible cases—for terms of years, for the whole term of life, and by single payment, varying according to the age of the insured, with a view to induce every one travelling by railway to avail himself of such vast advantages. The report was unanimously adopted, Mr. Alexander Beattie (the late secretary) was elected a director, and the usual thanks having been voted, the meeting broke up.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, on the 17th inst.—ALFRED WILSON, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. EAVON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, as advertised in the *Mining Journal*, the directors' report and financial statement, together with the report of the agents on the mine, as follows:—

This meeting is held in conformity with the deed of registration, for the general business of the company. Your directors have to inform you that the works at Linares have been carried on with steady and unvarying energy on the part of the officers and men in your employ; and that the previous estimates of the produce of the mine have been fully borne out by the results. The smelting-works have been greatly extended, and are now competent to smelt the whole quantity of ore raised from the mine. The liabilities of the company in England are also reduced to a very small amount, or, indeed, to little more than the payments of the current month; and arrangements have been made, by which many of the charges on the realisation of the produce are greatly reduced in amount, while others are altogether got rid of.

In accordance with the Act of Parliament, by which the regulations of the company are governed, the balance-sheet presented to the present meeting contains the entire receipts and expenditure from the formation of the company; and it may be satisfactory to the shareholders to make a short retrospect of the operations which have been carried out by the company, and the results arising therefrom. The mine has been deepened 10 fathoms, and the levels cleared and brought into productive working. The necessary buildings, storehouses, machinery, and surface works completed in a substantial manner. The smelting works, consisting of four reverberatory furnaces, and one blast furnace, with apparatus erected and in full work. The ore raised to the 30th of June amounted to 407 tons, of which 1200 tons have been imported and sold in England, 600 tons sold at Linares, and 249 tons smelted, yielding a net amount of 33,472l., of which the greater portion has been produced since the commencement of the present year. These results demonstrate the capability of your property, and it will be the study of your directors to render it as profitable as it is productive. There having been a great accumulation of halvas and mineral, which would not pay for dressing by hand, but which if crushed by machinery would yield a considerable produce, the directors propose to send out a small steam-engine and effective machinery, not only to render these ores available, but to reduce the cost of dressing, by lessening the amount of manual labour.

It has been a matter of deep concern to your directors, that although the progress and prospects of the association have been throughout all that could be reasonably hoped for, yet circumstances, beyond their power to control, prevented them from hitherto realising sufficient assets to make a return to the shareholders for the capital invested. The distance to the shipping ports, and the various contingencies attending the transit of the produce by Spanish shipping, will always require a working capital equal to four months' expenditure; for, although a more prompt realisation may be effected occasionally, it cannot be calculated on with any degree of certainty, while it is imperative on the company to pay for every article of stores, fuel, &c., at the time of purchasing, and to make advances to the carriers at the time of loading from Pozo Ancho, so that, in fact, no liabilities can exist in Spain.

The balance-sheet now laid before the meeting will show an amount of assets which, after payment of all liabilities, will leave a surplus of 8038l., exclusive of the mine, buildings, machinery, and stores. Your directors feel that it might be advantageous to the permanent interests of the company to retain this for the current expenditure in travelling expenses of officers and workmen, and the reports and estimates received from their officers, and to declare a dividend of 5s. per share may be now divided, without injury to the company, or inconvenience to the management, and the directors propose to declare this dividend accordingly.

It is also desirable that the capital account of the company should be now closed, and the 1000 shares in the office either issued to the shareholders or cancelled, as the majority of the meeting may decide.

Your directors wish also to call your attention to the fact, that this company has now become in reality a commercial firm of considerable importance, requiring careful management and constant supervision. The whole of the accounts incidental to the employment of several hundred persons on the mine and smelting-works, the purchase and expenditure of stores, the carriage and shipping of the produce, and the arrangements for its being sold to the best advantage on its arrival, are all conducted in London under their inspection, and require a much greater portion of their attention than could have been originally contemplated, or reasonably expected, without proportionate remuneration. Your directors abstained from noticing this matter while the funds of the association were depressed, and they now leave it to the meeting to do justice to those exertions which have realised the original prospects of the association, and which it is hoped will be demonstrated by satisfactory dividends at every future half-yearly meeting of the shareholders.

The present state and prospects of the mine are clearly stated in the annexed report from Mr. Henry Thomas and Capt. Martyn, in whose judgment past experience has enabled the directors to place the fullest confidence.

Balance-sheet of the Linares Mining Company, from Sept. 30, 1851, to June 30, 1852:

RECEIPTS.			
Capital—5000 shares of 3l. each	£15,000 0 0		
500 shares of 3l. each	1,500 0 0		
3500 3l. additional shares	£10,500 0 0		
Less discount, 30s. per share	5,250 0 0		
Total received on account of capital	£21,750 0 0		
Linares Mines—Ore sold in England, Dec., 1850	£1241 4 0		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3355 1 0		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	5376 1 11		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1567 2 10		
Ore sold in Spain, and remitted for	11,539 9 11		
Pig-lead sold in England—Dec., 1851	2,335 0 0		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	£2,282 1 8		
" " " " " " " " " " " "	17,116 6 6		
Interest on sale accounts	19,398 8 2		
	20 18 0		
Total	£55,243 16 1		
EXPENDITURE.			
2500 shares of 3l. each (consideration paid for the mines of Pozo Ancho)	£7,500 0 0		
Cost of steam-engine and machinery	1,848 6 2		
Freight and charges on ditto	144 8 2		
Stores sent from England	80 17 3		
Travelling expenses of officers and workmen	205 4 8		
Advances for outfit, to be repaid in Spain	145 0 0		
Office expenses, rent, salaries, furniture, account books, printing, &c.	758 5 6		
Grant to directors, voted at general meeting	350 0 0		
Interest on preference shares	225 0 0		
Discount and commission	33 17 3		
Law expenses, paid on account	80 0 0		
Buildings, plan of the furnaces	2 0 0		
Monthly payments on account of English workmen	2,043 16 8		
Monthly payments for wages and current mining costs	8,433 15 0		
Ditto per Clay & Co., reimbursed by the produce of sales, as per contra	30,928 5 8		
Balance, June 30	1,832 16 8		
Total	£55,243 16 1		
LIABILITIES.			
Due to Messrs. Clay and Gillman, balance of account, June 30	£2,168 3 7		
Due to D. Shaw, Esq., bill on the directors at 21 days' sight	105 0 0		
Office rent, salaries, &c. to June 30	47 0 0		
Balance of available assets, June 30	8,058 15 7		
Total	£10,450 9 2		
ASSETS.			

The concession of the five pertencencias of Pozo Ancho Mines, also of San Jose, San Francisco, and Bocca Rosa, since purchased.

The entire working plant of the mines and smelting-works, consisting of counting-house, assay-office, store-house, and stores in stock, powder magazine, smiths and carpenters' shops, changing houses, stables, sheds, engine and boiler-house, smelting-house, four reverberatory furnaces, one blast-furnace and apparatus, steam-engine, machinery, pitwork, moulds, tools, timber, horses, mules, &c.

1000 shares remaining at the office.			
Lead ore in stock at Linares	Tons 479 8 at £5 10 0 per ton =	£2363 14 0	
Pig-lead, No. 1, at Linares	122 15 " 11 10 0 " =	1411 12 6	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	24 14 " 12 0 0 " =	296 8 2	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	41 13 " 15 10 0 " =	647 2 6	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	89 3 " 13 10 0 " =	1242 4 6	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	72 13 " 16 10 0 " =	1198 4 6	
Pig-lead, No. 2, at Linares	4 10 " 10 10 0 " =	5 0 0	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	3 9 " 14 10 0 " =	5 0 0	
" " " " " " " " " " " "	47 8 " 15 0 0 " =	711 0 0	
Cash at Linares, June 30		376 15 0	
Ditto at Masterman and Co.'s		460 0 0	
Cash and securities in office		1372 2 5	
Total		£10,450 9 2	

Pozo Ancho, Linares, Aug. 25.—In conformity with your instructions, we beg to wait on you with a general report of our progress and prospects. The deepest level in the mine, at the present time, is that at 65 fathoms from the surface, which was first opened by driving from San Antonio winze, and being extended as far west as to get under the engine-shaft sinking below the 55; we are now rising against the shaft, and hope to have this important communication made before the coming month, when we shall resume driving the 65 fathom level west. A favourable character, east of San Antonio and the rise of variable produce, but of a view to get under the long and productive run of ore ground in the 55 fathom level, and ere long, we hope to report that we have met with it of corresponding productiveness in the 65. The lode in the 35 fathom level west has varied in productiveness, since the last general report, from 1 to 4 tons in a fathom. La Casualidad winze, being under the 45 fathom level in advance of this end, and now down 7 1/2 fathoms, finding the winzes of San Antonio and Las Nieves, we have added considerably to the length of 20 fathoms, so that we are extending the 65 fathom level to a length of 30 fathoms, and we are now endeavouring to beat away, to complete this level, the lode in the 55 fathom level, which will average about 3 tons in a fathom. From Las Nieves some good tribute ground has been opened; east of Shaw's shaft the 55 has been given about 8 fathoms, in which the lode is hard and poor; the level above was also much value in this direction till we have driven a level not anticipate meeting with fm. level east has been driven, since the last general report, through a lode of same level, west of La Casualidad winze, has been generally well good in the end; it is not enough to make it economically valuable. In driving the 31 fm. level east the lode has been variable, and generally hard. Thorne's shaft has been sunk to this level, and the end driven westward, in order to communicate with the same level. We expect quickly to make this communication, when we shall immediately drive Thorne's shaft in the same level, as well as deepen the level to the next, off the surface; there we find the lode worth from 2 to 3 tons in a fm. In the 31 fm. level, a little east of La Esperanza, we are also driving a cross-cut north, in a favourable ground. In our most eastern pertencencia we are cutting down;

EAST WHEEL VOR (TIN AND COPPER),
NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN LONDON.
JOHN EBENEZER DUNT, Esq., Cockspur-street.
GEORGE BURGE, Esq., Shaftesbury-terrace, Pall-mall.
JOHN SHERWOOD CARLISLE, Esq., Grosvenor-street.
BANKERS—The Union Bank, Princes-street.
OFFICES—75, CORNHILL.

The MINE is situated in the richest tin district in CORNWALL. The deepest part of the mine is only 55 fathoms, whilst the adjoining mine (Great Wheel Vor) is upwards of 300 fathoms, and has paid profits amounting to upwards of £900,000. It is calculated that £6000 will be sufficient to purchase the requisite machinery, and bring the mine into a most profitable and dividend paying state.

Application for shares to be made to Messrs. Foster, Brothers and Co., stockbrokers, 27, Tottenham-court-road; to the purser, D. G. Gostley, Esq., at the offices of the Company; or to Mr. B. Tripp, mining agent, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, where plans, reports, and prospectuses may be obtained.

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—The Directors of this company are prepared to receive DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS of, and TENDERS for QUARTZ, CRUSHING, and AMALGAMATING MACHINES, adapted either to water or steam power, and capable of crushing and working 250 tons of quartz daily.

By order, W. A. HUNT, Secretary and Purser.
124, Bishopsgate-street, 10th Sept., 1852.

AUSTRALASIAN EMIGRANTS' MONETARY AID COMPANY.
PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED.

OFFICES—9, Austinfriars (emigrants' entrance, Austinfriars-passage). Thousands of British subjects are anxious to emigrate, but they cannot command the pecuniary means, and this Company, while offering to the public a highly profitable investment, has been formed to supply emigrants with aid on advantageous terms.

The Directors have no doubt of being enabled to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. the first year, and 15 per cent. afterwards.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce, that a Petition has been presented by them, praying for Her Majesty's ROYAL CHARTER OF INCORPORATION of this COMPANY, and that the draft of the proposed Charter has also been lodged.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Directors of the Australasian Emigrants' Monetary Aid Company. I request you to allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number than you may allot me, and to pay the sum of 20s. for each at the time to be specified in your letter of allotment, and sign the Deed of Settlement when required.

Name in full.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....
Date.....

For prospectuses and shares apply at the offices, or to Oliver Raymond, Esq., No. 6, Bank Chambers, the broker to the Company. JOHN BOYD, Manager pro tem.

MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that under the conduct of the Assistant Commissioner, Robert Dixon, Esq., (late Government Surveyor of New South Wales), the FIRST SECTION of the MINING STAFF, consisting of Assayers, Engineers, and Labourers, of tried ability and fidelity, will be DISPATCHED FOR AUSTRALIA on the 15th inst.

It is proposed that an augmentation of the labour staff shall follow immediately to effect which the unallotted shares will be forthwith issued at par (viz., 10s.) Priority given to original allottees.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to John Guillemard, Esq., 3, Bartholomew-lane and Stock Exchange; or to Mr. T. A. Readwin, 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, City, where Plans of the Company's Estates, and the Rules of the Cost-book, may be inspected. T. A. READWIN, Purser. Dated September 9, 1852.

CARSONS CREEK CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors beg to announce, for the information of the shareholders in this Company, the RETURN of Mr. HAWES, one of the gentlemen forming the deputation sent to California to make inquiries respecting Carson's Creek Mine. Mr. Sandeman, another of the deputation, together with Mr. Morgan, one of the proprietors, and empowered to treat on the part of the other proprietors, have been detained in New York, and are expected by the next mail packet. On their arrival, the result of the investigation by the deputation will be communicated to the shareholders; meanwhile, the Directors are taking steps to ascertain the value of the samples of ore brought by Mr. Hawes from the mine, to guide them in their negotiation with Mr. Morgan.

By order, H. NESBITT, Secretary.
Alhambra Chambers, Lombard-street, 7th Sept., 1852.

LONDON AND CALIFORNIA GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—The Directors have much pleasure in informing their shareholders that Mr. RANLETTE, the contractor for the Mint about to be erected in San Francisco, LEFT NEW YORK for California on the 13th of August, to take charge of the Mount Atosa Gold Mine (the purchase lately made by the company, as already advertised), situated in the celebrated Bear Valley, until the arrival of the company's agent.

Any further information relative to the prospects of the company, may be had at all times on application at the offices, No. 102, Leadenhall-street, London. 9th September, 1852. By order, F. HORSFORD.

THE STAFFORD GOLD MINING COMPANY, VIRGINIA.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Divided into 30,000 shares, of £1 each; upon which £1 per share is payable on allotment, producing an adequate capital for efficiently working the mine.

Lieut.-Colonel VANDELEUR CREECH, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park.
GEORGE CAPPER, Esq., Clapham-rise.
WILLIAM GREENE, Esq., Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.
Lieut.-Colonel BRANLID, United Service Club, and Gloucester-place.
BANKERS—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
PUSHER—Mr. William Clarke.

PROSPECTUS.
The promoters establishing this company have entered into contract for the purchase, in fee simple, of a highly valuable mineral property, situated within eight miles of Fredericksburg, in the county of Stafford, Virginia, U.S., containing 450 acres of land, in which very extensive and valuable veins of gold quartz have been discovered, and already satisfactorily developed. This mineral property has been carefully surveyed, and the veins and granulated earth tested and reported upon by a distinguished geological professor, James R. Chilton, M.D., of the city of New York. The produce, from analysis, of great quantities of the quartz rock and granulated earth, on analysis, have yielded very satisfactory results, and the general indications of the extensive veins encourage well-founded reliance on the high value of the mineral property.

Of the 450 acres of land, the soil being of excellent quality, upwards of 150 acres have been cleared, and are now under cultivation. The land is well timbered, affording cheap facilities for mining operations. The improvements consist of a plain framed house, with usual outbuildings. The mining tract, proper, contains 102 acres, but it has been ascertained that the whole of the land is impregnated with granulated quartz, whilst veins of iron ore, yielding by analysis 45 per cent., have also been found upon the land.

The quartz veins, from the top of the hill, extend to a depth of 80 feet in height, extending to 1½ mile. The lode, as it crops to surface, is found to be from 24 to 30 inches wide; it has been developed by shaft to the depth of 40 feet, and a level has been driven to a point where the vein is 3 feet wide. At one end of the vein, and within 50 yards, a water-power mill, with one dam in complete order, is already erected, and accessible by a hard level road. The head of water is sufficient to work the stamps for 10 months, and in rainy seasons during the entire year.

The natural features of the property for cheap and extended mining operations are considered superior to any in the country, the more especially as at water level it will develop an immense body of ore, without the necessity or expense of pumping.

The mill seat is available to the company at the small rental of 20s. per annum; the necessary stamps and amalgamating machinery may be completed in three months. The climate is remarkably healthy, provisions abundant and cheap, land and water carriage convenient.

A particular feature in the economy of this undertaking requires special notice. The general mining operations, and the reduction and amalgamating processes, are in the State under superintendence, performed by labourers, whose pay is remarkably small, and the maintenance of each man by contract for given periods, not exceeding 20s. per annum. The mines are within 14 days' journey from England, and being freehold are not subject to royalties or taxes of any description. Arrangements have been made for obtaining a charter from the State of Virginia at the next session of the Legislature.

Regarding, therefore, the promising condition of this property, its convenient locality, cheap motive-power, and cost of labour, and the extent and indications developed, the directors believe that the comparatively small capital required for the enterprise will afford to the shareholders large and speedy returns for their investment.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and application for shares made to the purser, at the company's offices, or to the brokers, Messrs. Eyrkyn Brothers, Change-alley.

THE COSTA RICA COMPANY, for the JUNCTION of the ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC, BY ROAD OR RAILWAY.
Through extensive Mining Districts of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, and Coal. 60,000 £5 shares.—Deposit £1 per share.

The Company being established "en commandite," no deed has to be signed, and the shareholders are liable only to the extent of their shares.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES,
AND OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE ARTS.

Museum of Practical Geology.

The SESSION of this SCHOOL will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of NOVEMBER, with a LECTURE by Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR.

The following COURSES of LECTURES will be given:—
1. CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO ARTS AND AGRICULTURE—LYON PLAYFAIR, F.R.S.
2. NATURAL HISTORY APPLIED TO GEOLOGY AND THE ARTS—EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S.
3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, WITH ITS APPLICATIONS TO MINING—ROBERT HUNT, Keeper of Mining Records.

4. METALLURGY, WITH ITS SPECIAL APPLICATIONS—JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.
5. GEOLOGY AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS—A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.
6. MINING AND MINERALOGY—WARRINGTON W. SMITH, M.A., F.G.S.

The fee for matriculated students, for the course of two years, is one payment of £30, or two annual payments of £20 (this fee includes practical instruction in the field).—The fees for the laboratories are £15, for the session of five months. One of the Duke of Cornwall's Exhibitions of £30 per annum, to be held for two years, granted by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, will be competed for at the end of the session.

Acting Mining Agents or Managers may attend the Lectures at half the usual charges. The same rule is applied to officers in the Queen's or the Hon. East India Company's service. Tickets for separate courses are issued.

For further information apply to Mr. Trenham Beeks, Curator of the Museum, Jermyn-street, London. H. T. DE LA BECHIE, Director.

SUNDERLAND DOCK COMPANY.—ENLARGEMENT OF TIME
FOR INSPECTION OF PLANS, &c., FOR DOCK GATES.—Intending Contractors are hereby informed, that the PLANS and SPECIFICATION for the THREE PAIRS of DOCK GATES will continue OPEN for INSPECTION, at the Dock Office, Sunderland, until FRIDAY, the 17th September; and in London at the office of John Murray, Esq., Engineer to the Company, 5, Whitehall, Westminster, from MONDAY the 20th, until WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

Parties are requested to forward their tenders to the Secretary, at the Dock Office, Sunderland, not later than Friday, the 1st October next, at noon.

Sunderland Dock Office, Aug. 17, 1852. By order, M. COXON, Secretary.

PERMANENT WAY AND GREAVES'S PATENT SLEEPER COMPANY.
This Company begs to call the attention of Railway Directors, Engineers, and Contractors, to the following extracts from the testimonials of gentlemen who have now for a period of nearly five years carefully observed the working of GREAVES'S PATENT CAST-IRON SLEEPERS, on the lines with which they are connected.

The principal advantages of this invention are—
First cost as small as that of the cheapest wood road.
Durability four times that of wood sleepers.

Saving in Maintenance, as compared with wood and other iron systems, 30 to 40 per cent., arising from the former hold they retain of the ground, and the facility for packing from the surface without opening out the road.

The joint-chairs give a long bearing under the joint, and effectually "fishes" the rails, without any increase of expense.

The entire absence of the oscillation, rigidity, and harshness, experienced on other systems, by which a great saving in the wear and tear of rails and rolling stock is effected, and the safety and comfort of passengers secured.

EXTRACTS.
From John Hawkshaw, Esq., C.E., Consulting Engineer, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
I have had some of them upon the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway for upwards of four years, and they appear to answer very well.

From Henry Houldsworth, Esq., late Chairman Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.
Mr. Watts (the present resident engineer of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway) has represented from time to time that they required less attention than the timber sleepers; were more easily adjusted, had a firmer hold of the ground; and in all respects fulfilled the requirements of the service, combining economy, durability, and safety.

In this view of the matter, which he has confirmed more strongly as experience enabled him to speak fully and concisely. For iron sleepers, I know of none that appear to be more worthy of introduction.

From James Brunlees, Esq., C.E.
Having had frequent opportunities of examining that part of the line near Middleton laid with your sleepers, and from the manner in which they have stood, I think they have answered their purpose completely. From the depth at which they are bedded in the ballast, the shock of the wheel is much lessened; whereas, in all other systems of cast-iron that have been introduced, the sleepers, being placed near the surface, reverberate the shock, and produce all the harshness of the stone block road. Having examined all the kinds of patent cast-iron sleepers, I have no hesitation in giving yours a very decided preference.

From Thomas Drane, Esq., C.E., Engineer of the South-Eastern Railway.
I have frequently examined the short length laid upon this line, and find that they stand this great traffic very well; and I am of opinion, that they are decidedly the best form of cast-iron sleepers in use upon the South-Eastern Railway.

These sleepers have been adopted by Mr. B. Stephenson, for the line from Alexandria to Cairo (Egypt), 100 miles; and for a portion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 9 miles; and also on the Barcelona and Gironelles Line (Spain), 20 miles; the Mahua and Fragozo Line (Brazil), 9 miles; and the Bolton and Preston, and Chester and Birkenhead, and other lines in this country.

Estimates of cost, with all particulars, will be furnished on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the Company, Palatine-buildings, Manchester. 9th September, 1852. DAVID DOIG, Secretary.

VEGETABLE GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—This Company having, under the security of Letters Patent, extended their Capital and Premises, are now ready to carry out Contracts for Lighting Villages, Manufactories, Railway Stations, Churches, Public Buildings, Noblemen's Mansions, or any detached Private Dwellings.

This Gas has three or four times the illuminating power of coal gas, it creates much less heat, and can, therefore, be applied with comfort and safety to small apartments; it is perfectly free from any admixture of sulphur, and has no offensive smell or other noxious quality. The apparatus occupies small space, and is easily worked, and from its construction there is remarkable security against danger of explosion.

It may be seen in full operation at the Company's Works, No. 10, Portland-place, Wandsworth-road, or at Eton College, the town of Blackpool, railway stations, and other places.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, and warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

MINERS' IMPROVED SAFETY LAMP.—Messrs. THORNTON and SONS, BIRMINGHAM, beg to call the attention of the Mining Public to the important IMPROVEMENTS they have made in M. ELGIN'S LAMP. By the use of this Lamp the existence of fire-damp is instantly detected, and all accidents in mines from that cause may be avoided.—Price 10s. each; in cases in mica, 12s.

LONDON AGENT—Mr. S. MARTIN, 14, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL-BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS OF CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRITT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.
BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).
These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISAIAH BAGGS, at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, by their steamers, STARTING from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUZ on or about the 6th of the month.

An extra steamer on this line will be dispatched from SOUTHAMPTON for ALEXANDRIA on the 3d of October next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave CALCUTTA on or about the 20th September.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th September—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th July, affording, in connection with the steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d July, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, to and from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.—N.B. This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suex by the Hon. East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: on the 20th and 29th of every month.—**CONSTANTINOPLE:** on the 29th of the month.—**ALEXANDRIA:** on the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage money on these lines have been materially reduced.)
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

ROYAL MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.—NOTICE.—The screw steamer, "SARAH SANDS," bound for MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, will convey the Royal Mails for St. Vincent, South Africa, and Australasia, for which occasion her DEPARTURE will be DEFERRED as follows:—From Liverpool on the 18th of September inst., and from Queenstown on the 21st instant. Cargo, for which a limited space has been reserved, should be shipped on the 14th inst., and bullion and parcels on the 17th inst. Bullion and parcels forwarded to Queenstown, will be received at a small extra charge for carriage by the London morning mail of the 20th September.

The well-known screw-steamer, "SARAH SANDS," 1300 tons register, William C. Thompson, Commander, will LEAVE LIVERPOOL on the 18th SEPTEMBER, instant, calling at QUEENSTOWN (Cove of Cork); and thence dispatched on the 21st SEPTEMBER, via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, for MELBOURNE and SYDNEY.

Passengers, parcels, &c., may now be booked for the Cape.
REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.—In first-class cabins, 55 to 60 guineas; second cabin, 25, 30, and 35 guineas; Children under 14 years, half-price.

RETURNS TICKETS, at a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return passage.
Ordinary parcels are charged from 1s. 6d. upwards; and printed books, at 6d. per lb. Further information may be obtained on application at the offices of the Melbourne Association, 9, King's Arms-yard, London; to Messrs. Odell and W. C. Thompson and Co., Fenwick-chambers, Liverpool; C. R. Thompson, and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad-street; or to Henry Brownrigg, 127, Leadenhall-street, London.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.
OFFICES, 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

INSURANCES AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS can now be effected with this Company, not only for Single and Double Journeys, and by the Year, as heretofore, but also for Terms of Years, and for Life, as follows:—
To insure £1000 for the term of Five Years—Premium £3 10 0
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 6 0 0
Do. do. do. do. do. do. 6 0 0
To insure £1000 for the whole of Life—By Annual Premiums on the following decreasing scale:—
For the first Five Years—Annual Premium £1 0 0
Do. next do. do. do. 0 15 0
Do. next do. do. do. 0 10 0
Do. remainder of Life do. 0 5 0

To insure £100 for the whole term of Life—By Single Payment, according to age, viz.:
Above 20 Above 25 Above 30 Above 35 Above 40 Above 45 Above 50 Above 55 Above 60
Under 20 Under 25 Under 30 Under 35 Under 40 Under 45 Under 50 Under 55 Under 60
£1 0 0 £1 0 6 £1 0 0 £0 19 0 £0 18 0 £0 16 6 £0 15 0 £0 13 6 £0 12 0

The above Premiums include the Stamp Duty, which is payable to Government by the Company.

The total amount insured by any of the above modes will be paid in case of death by railway accidents, or in case of loss of baggage, on any railway in the kingdom; and proportionate compensation in the event of personal injury.

3, Old Broad-street, September, 1852. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; MANUFACTURERS OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 100 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenuous layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flattening and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Sise-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. J. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.

DEBENHAM AND CORNWALL—Mr. Riehl. Fenrose, Tavistock & Plymouth.
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES AND BARON LIEBIG.—Although not in the habit of replying to anonymous advertisements, and although they cannot condense to answer some of a very discreditable nature to the parties concerned, Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS are compelled to take notice of an advertisement bearing the name of Professor LIEBIG, to which an invidious publicity has been given. Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS regret this necessity, as they have reason to suppose that that advertisement has emanated from an unworthy jealousy on the part of those who should rather have shown gratitude for the labour and expense which Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS have not spared to remove the otherwise ruinous prejudice impending over the Pale and Bitter Ales of this country, from the mistake of a French chemist.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS would now call the attention of the public to the following points:—
That the original letter of Baron LIEBIG is addressed to Mr. HENRY ALLSOPP, individually.

That he therein intimates that he had been applied to by Mr. HENRY ALLSOPP on the subject, and that his opinion had been requested, of course for publication, by that gentleman.

That he therein acknowledges the receipt of samples of ALLSOPP'S PALE ALES, from the London bottlers, as well as other samples of the same, sent to him direct, by private friends. On these he, specifically, founds the opinion reported by him to Mr. HENRY ALLSOPP in that letter—the general mention of the Baron brewers being incidental.

And thus, then, the letter of Baron LIEBIG, having been written for Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS, and sent to Mr. HENRY ALLSOPP on the subject of Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS' ALES, they having, as they had, Baron LIEBIG'S authority to do so, verily entitled to publish it.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS consider it not unnecessary to add, that their intercourse with Baron LIEBIG is of some duration; they having frequently consulted the learned professor on certain processes of brewing. And they are confident, therefore, that this last letter, anonymously issued, must either have been greatly mutilated previously to publication, or that it could only have been sent in reply to some wrong impression conveyed to that eminent man, in respect to an alleged undue publicity given to his opinions.—Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 25, 1852.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG ON ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.
FROM BARON LIEBIG TO MR. ALLSOPP.
Gießen, May 6, 1852. The specimens of your pale ale, sent to me, afforded me another opportunity of confirming its valuable qualities. I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage both for the invalid and the robust. I have long been of the opinion that the public might form a correct judgment of the intention of that eminent authority, Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS, having published BARON LIEBIG'S LETTER to Mr. ALLSOPP in extenso, in all the London daily journals, as well as in other papers; copies of which letter, and of the very numerous and continually-increasing professional testimonials in favour of their PALE and BITTER ALES, may be obtained on application at the Brewery, Burton-upon-Trent; or at their establishments in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Dudley, Glasgow, Dublin, Birmingham, and elsewhere.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	23	214 1/2	14 1/2	£4 14 0	£0 13 0—July, 1852.
1248	Ally-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan. 1851.
3000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 8 0	0 8 0—Jan. 1852.
1024	Balleshadden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	10	10 4 0	0 5 0—Aug., 1852.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 13 0	0 5 0—Aug., 1852.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100	—	750 0 0	—May, 1849.
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	265	—	462 10 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3 1/2	10 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	6 1/2	1 1/2	—	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	70	—	210 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7 1/2	14	15	—	—
250	Conduff (copper, tin), Camborne	20	103	—	19 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1852.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	2 1/2	—	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	—	10 0 0	5 0 0—July, 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	375	385	277 0 0	7 0 0—July, 1852.
672	Ding-dong (tin), Gwulva	5	6	—	55 0 0	—1850.
100	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	252	20	—	855 14 0	—1847.
2500	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	0 5 0	—Jan. 1852.
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	75	—	2 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	150	—	233 0 0	—1843.
84	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan	125	80	—	840 0 0	—
128	East Wheel Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	290	—	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	6	—	1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug. 1852.
404	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30	—	—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop. lead)	1 1/2	3 1/2	—	0 13 9	0 7 10—June, 1852.
2000	Gogman (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	8	—	22 0 0	—Jan. 1851.
5000	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	—	353 6 8	0 2 0—June, 1852.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	3 1/2	2 1/2	—	0 6 0	0 4 0—May, 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 6 0	7 10 0—Aug., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	200	—	141 10 0	0 2 6—Aug., 1852.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	4	4 1/2	0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug., 1852.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	24	18	—	25 0 0	—Feb. 1841.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	3 0 0	3 0 0—1847.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	9 1/2	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13	—	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Agnes	2 1/2	95	—	1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1852.
100	Lisborne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	—	670 0 0	15 0 0—April, 1852.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	—	1 0 6	0 4 6—July, 1852.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2 1/2	6 1/2	5 6 1/2	0 18 0	0 5 0—Aug., 1852.
20000	Mineral Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	10 1/2	10	7 14 0	0 3 6—June, 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	220	—	249 0 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1852.
140	North Roscar (copper), Camborne	10	180	—	285 0 0	4 0 0—Jan., 1852.
6000	North Wheel Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	10	—	1 1 0	—April, 1851.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Haze	1 1/2	17 1/2	—	21 5 0	0 16 0—June, 1852.
1160	Perran St. George (cop. tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	40	—	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
300	Phoenix (copper, tin), Llanidloes	240	20	—	15 0 0	15 0 0—July, 1852.
500	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	22 1/2	—	18 14 0	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	140	—	200 0 0	2 10 0—Nov., 1851.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	195	—	46 0 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1852.
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	165	195	199 15 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1852.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	8	9 1/2	7 1 0	0 10 0—June, 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	8	—	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	—	875 0 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	9	—	11 10 0	—
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	2 11 0	0 6 0—July, 1849.
6000	Tincoff (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	13	12 1/2	6 8 0	0 10 0—Aug., 1852.
512	Trachan (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	3 1/2	5	14 7 6	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
5000	Trevelick Consols (copper), Redruth	6	3 1/2	—	460 15 0	0 10 0—Nov., 1851.
96	Tresaven (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	134	—	460 15 0	—1848.
120	Trevelick (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15	—	224 0 0	—April, 1851.
120	Trevisey and Barrie (copper), Gwennap	130	140	—	224 0 0	6 15 0—July, 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	130	—	15 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1852.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	850	800	2 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1851.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	7 1/2	6 1/2	—	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	165	164	186 5 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5 1/2	48 1/2	40 50	13 0 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	525	500 525	315 0 0	15 0 0—Aug., 1852.
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22	—	5 0 0	—
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	750	—	182 10 0	17 10 0—July, 1852.
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	—	1 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125	—	2339 10 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1851.
5000	Wheel Golden (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	5 1/2	—	1 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1851.
480	Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	53	52	—	13 0 0	2 10 0—Aug., 1852.
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117	—	196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	40	45	22 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1852.
40	Wheel Oakes, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250	—	120 0 0	—
240	Wheel Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	60	—	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheel Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	180	—	218 10 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1852.
520	Wheel Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8 1/2	46	—	26 15 0	2 0 0—May, 1851.
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	9 1/2	24	25	8 15 0	0 10 0—July, 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	36 1/2	—	18 13 0	1 5 0—Aug., 1852.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	2 1/2	4 1/2	3 0 0	—March, 1848.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	5 1/2	—	34 17 6	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	42	44 1/2	53 12 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
10000	Copio Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	10 1/2	—	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	2 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
100000	Marquitta Min. Co. (gold, sil.), New Granada	1	2 1/2	—	3 0 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1851.
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	2 1/2	12	—	—	—
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	33 4 0	—July, 1846.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Brazil	12	27 1/2	28 1/2	17 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1852.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	27 1/2	28 1/2	1 12 6	0 7 6—Feb., 1850.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av.	28 1/2	—	—	—

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Paid. Last Price. Present.									
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	—	1	1 1/2	4025	Great Cowarth, Merioneth	2 1/2	1 1/2	1
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestown	—	1	—	1024	Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack	17 1/2	28 1/2	—
940	Baincon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	—	5120	Great Wheel Badden (tin)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
1024	Balleshadden (tin), Sancerre	3 1/2	1	—	1024	Great Wheel Leisure	2 1/2	—	—
3000	Batholite (lead), Worthen, Salop	1 1/2	17	16	5000	Great Wheel Martha (copper)	—	1	—
608	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	8 1/2	6	6 1/2	1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	7 1/2	2	—
8000	Blancavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	—	512	Halamaning and Croft Gethal	67 1/2	87 1/2	—
3000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	4	4	—	312	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	8 1/2	8	—
1024	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	9	6	5	6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	28 1/2	4 1/2	—
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	—	20000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	28 1/2	4 1/2	—
1024	Bodmin W. Mary (cop.), Bodmin	10 1/2	3	—	873	Kewick (lead), Portishead	16	4	2 1/2
1024	Borlunda Park, Plymouth	4	6	—	3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	3 1/2	4	—
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	16	—	1074	Kingsrest and Bedford (lead, cop.)	5 1/2	—	—
2400	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	16	—	1742	Lamheroe Wheel Maria (cop.)	15	3	—
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	2	1 1/2	2	3000	Lambo Con. (cop., tin), Gwincar	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
14000	Brach Goch Slate Quarries	—	—	—	252	Lanarth Con. (copper), Gwennap	4	4	—
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	1 1/2	—	—	256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	—	2 1/2	—
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	9	9	256	Leeds Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	17 1/2	—
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	3 1/2	9	9	13000	Lezardes (lead), Gwincar	10	10	—
7500	Risparvo (tin, cop.), Gwennap	1	1	—	6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cranford	10	1	—
2000	Bwlich (sil. lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	3	5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
1000	Cas-Gwynon, Cardiganshire	1	2	1	1024	Mil Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	4 1/2	4	—
1024	Caerphilly & Carfanon, S. Wales	3	—	—	2000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	3 1/2	4	—
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	1 1/2	—	4500	Mouat Tuck (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	2	1
3000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crown	4	4	3	320	Nasegollan, Camborne	13	12	—
3000	Carthorpe (cop. lead), Wadebridge	6 1/2	4	3	3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	2 1/2	7	—
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	5	—	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	7 1/2	7	8 1/2 0
3048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Colomb	1 1/2	2	3	2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
300	Cefa Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	55	—	2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	1	1	—
1000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	3	2	—	2000	North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	1 1/2	1	2 1/2
1280	Chyprae (tin, cop.), St. Endor	4	9 1/2	10	2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2	2	—
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	—	—	1200	N. W. Buller or Gr. South Tolgas	6 1/2	7 1/2	—
2000	Cod Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	15	—	2000	Ockmott (cop., sil. lead), Devon	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
1000	Copper Bottom (cop.), Crown	10	5	—	2048	Ockmott (lead), Calstock	—	2 1/2	—
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	9	1024	Old Wheel Basset, Illogan	2	2	—
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	9	8	—	2500	Orsland (lead), Gwennap	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
225	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	25	19	—	10240	Pembroke & East Crinins (cop.)	2 1/2	3 1/2	—
512	Craig Bruns (copper), Cornwall	13 1/2	12 1/2	—	1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	3	—
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	—	1	—	5000	Pendarvas (lead), St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	1	1	1	1026	Pendarvas Consols, Camborne	1 1/2	2	—
1000	Cwm Eryn (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2	—	2045	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead)	5 1/2	7	6
2000	Cyffamedd Fawr, Lancashire	1	1	—	1024	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancerre	3 1/2	1	—
3000	Dalrhew (cop. lead), Brecon	1 1/2	4	—	1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	6	3 1/2	—
1000	Daren (sil. lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	—	1000	Polverto (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	—
7100	Derwent (sil. lead), Durham	10	2	—	2000	Polgar & Llanarmon (cop., tin)	10	10	—
3007	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3	1 1/2	—	3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	11	—
1024	Devon and Cornv. United (cop.)	7 1/2	6	—	1024	Prad Con. (tin), Towardack	1 1/2	—	—
1600	Devon Great Tinworks (tin)	1	1	—	6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxulyan	1 1/2	2	—
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	4	1	—	4000	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2	3 1/2	—
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	4 1/2	4	—	7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towardack	4 1/2	—	—
5000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	11 1/2	12	—	2500	Rhosydd & Bacheiddon (lead)	11 1/2	16	15
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	2 1/2	4	4 1/2	1945	Rhy Iddil (tin), Tavistock	9	3	—
556	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	14	—	2000	Ricks and Treverbyn (tin)	4 1/2	4	—
2000	East Birch Tor (tin), North Devon	3	2	—	256	Rosewarne (cop.), Gwincar	2 1/2	—	—
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plymouth	1 1/2	2 1/2	—	2048	Runnaford Cooimbe (tin)	3 1/2	1	—
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	3	—	1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5	5	—
1100	East Frozoch (lead)	1 1/2	3	2	6200	Slieve Valley and Wh. Brothers	1	—	—
4000	East Gunns Lake Junction (cop.)	1 1/2	—	—	2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	10 1/2	6	—
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	6 1/2	6	—	256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	6 1/2	6
256	East Targus (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	256	South Friendship Wheel Ann	30	28	—
2048	East Wheel George, Walsingham	13	4 1/2	—	2000	South of Scotland	25 1/2	1	—
512	East Wheel Leanne, Perran	15	—	—	300	South of Scotland, Lelant	25 1/2	30	25
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin, cop.)	3 1/2	—	—	256	South Wheel Josiah, Calstock	2	—	—
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up)	10	11	10	280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	30
246	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	2 1/2	—	—	999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	—
13000	Galilee Lead Llanfihangel-y-Croft	6 1/2	3	—	4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	1 1/2	5	5
5000	Garn (lead), Flint	1 1/2	2 1/2	—	1000	Tokernby Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3 1/2	4	—
2500	Garra (lead), Flint	1 1/2	2 1/2	—	1024	Trannack and Bosene, St. Erth	4 1/2	4	3
256	Gomans (copper), St. Cleer	4 1/2	12	—	1024	Trannack United Mines (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	2	—
24	Gomans (copper), St. Cleer	4 1/2	12	—	1024	Trebarth, Perranuthnoe	1 1/2	4	—
248	Gomans (copper), St. Cleer	4 1/2	12	—	168	Tregedon, Wadebridge	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
800	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	18 1/2	27 1/2	25	2048	Trevel Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
					1000	Trebowlth (copper), St. Erth	6 1/2	6 1/2	—